THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Brit. Press—Globe
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Whiteh.
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Post—Ledger
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Weekly Papers
Bath 2, Bristol 6
Birmingham 3
Blackburn
Bury S. Edmund's
CAMBRIDGE
Canterbury 2
Carli.—Chester
Chelmsford 2
Corniw.—Covent.

Cumberland
Doncaster—Derb.
Dorchest.—Essex
Exeter 2, Glouc.
Halifax
Hampshire 2
Hereford, Hull 2
IRELAND
Ipsw. 2, Kentish 2
Lancast.—Leicest.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverpool 5
Maidstone
Manchester 4
Newcastle 3
Northampton
Norfi—Norwi. 2
Nottingham
OXFORD 3. Portf.
Reading—Salisb.
SCOTLAND
Salop—Sheffield
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewsb.—Suffex
Staffordshire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Winch.—Worc.
YORK 3, Jersey

MARCH, 1808.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for February and March 186
Character of the late Lord Viscount Trafalgar 187
THE PROJECTOR, N° LXXXI. 189
The Small Pox and Cow Pock contrasted 192
The Processes of Polyautographic Printing 193
Blount's Antient Tenures—Irish Peerage . 196
Barbarous Conduct of Cornish Wreckers . *ibid.*
ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION, No. CXIX. 197
Prayers addressed to Saints groundless . . . 199
Anstey, Father and Son—Heraldic Remarks 200
Deed bet. D. of Gloucester and Lady Masham 201
The Keep of Helmsley Castle, Yorkshire . *ibid.*
Selections from Le Clerc's Bibliotheque, &c. *ib.*
Dr. Lettsom's XLVIIIth Letter on Prisons 202
Mr. Neild's Remarks on Winchester Gaol 204
On the Thule and Taprobane of the Antients 206
"The Butterfly's Ball" & "Peacock at Home" *ib.*
Ornithological Anecd.—Monogram of J. H. S. 207
On the different Styles of Antient Architecture 208
Answer to the Query on Entailed Estates . . 209
Illustrations of Horace, Book I. Epist. XVI. *ib.*
Critic, Disquisition by Dr. Sherwen 216
Ode of Anacreon—Canterbury Cathedral 219
The Family History of an Old Correspondent 220
Oxygenated Muriatic Acid—Medic. Prescript. *ib.*
Journal of a Voyage to Batavia continued . . 221
The Modesty of a Manufacturer of Sermons 223
Curious Account of Frogs found under-ground *ib.*
Mr. Neild's Account of Salisbury Gaol corrected *ib.*
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS; viz.
Gell's Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca 225
Chemical Catechism, by Samuel Parkes 227
Pratt's Divine Service & Sermons for the Camp 230
Lord Byron's Hours of Idleness continued . 231
The Crisis, by the Author of "Plain Facts" 233
Moseley on Prevention & Cure of Hydrophobia 235
Posthumous Essays by Mr. Abraham Booth 236
Dudley on Commutation of Tithes in Ireland 237
Origin of Naval Architecture—a Sermon 238
Dr. Hales's Analysis of Antient Chronology 239
Small Literary Patch-work, by a Lady. . *ibid.*
Anecdote respecting French Encyclopædia *ibid.*
Index Indicatorius—Questions answered . . 240
SELECT POETRY for March 1808 . . . 241—244
Proceedings in present Session of Parliament 245
Interesting Intell. from the London Gazettes 249
Account of the Trial of General Whitelocke 250
Abstract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 254
Country News—Domestic Occurrences . . 264
Marriages and Deaths of eminent Persons . 266
Average Price of the Markets for March . . 279
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 280

Embellished with a Portrait of Mr. ANDRE, Patentee of the Polyautographic Art of Printing; and a beautiful View of the KEEP OF HELMSLEY CASTLE.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Passage, Fleet-Street, London; where all Letters to the Editor are desired to be addressed, POST-PAID. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for February 1808. By Dr. Pole, Briftol.

Day Mo.	Thermom. M. 8h.	Thermom. G.heat.	Barom. Inches 100ths.	WEATHER.
1	46	50	30- 1	cloudy, moftly rainy
2	48	45	29-17	moftly cloudy, frequent rain, fome hail,
3	36	43	30- 1	cloudy at times, fome rain
4	28	39	30-10	cloudy at times
5	43	47	30- 9	clear
6	43	47	30- 4	cloudy, frequent rain, high wind
7	43	46	30- 3	cloudy, fome light rain
8	38	41	30- 2	ditto
9	31	39	30- 1	clear
10	28	35	30- 5	ditto
11	38	41	30- 4	cloudy, even. rain, high wind [wind moderate
12	38	39	29-16	a moft tempeftuous night, hail and fnow, day clear,
13	27	28	30-	conſiderable ſnow in the night, day clear
14	23	28	30- 5	clear
15	26	37	30- 6	moftly cloudy, fome light rain
16	37	43	30- 5	cloudy, fome very light rain
17	37	43	30- 5	ditto
18	41	49	30- 5	cloudy
19	34	41	30- 8	moftly cloudy
20	38	41	30-12	cloudy, a very light rain
21	28	38	30-13	very clear
22	26	39	30-18	ditto
23	28	34	30-13	cloudy
24	33	35	30-14	cloudy, windy
25	28	35	30- 7	cloudy
26	29	37	30-17	cloudy till evening
27	35	45	30-13	cloudy
28	36	47	30-13	moftly cloudy, fome light rain
29	43	52	30- 9	moftly cloudy

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 34 4-29; thoſe of the correſponding month, in the year 1807, were 35 22-28; in 1806, 37 3-4; in 1805, 35 6-7; and in 1804, 36 1-2.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 52 100ths of an inch; that in the correſponding month in the year 1807 was 2 inches 15-100ths; in 1806, 2 inches 14-100ths; in 1805, 2 inches 80-100ths; in 1804, 2 inches 46-100ths; and in 1803, 2 inches 27-100ths.

Meteorological Table for March 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Feb. 1808.
Feb.	°	°	°		
24	35	37	33	30,57	cloudy
25	34	37	30	,69	fair
26	30	36	39	,49	fair
27	40	49	39	,38	fair
28	36	48	45	,35	fair
29	45	52	46	,15	cloudy
Mar. 1	47	52	48	,28	cloudy
2	49	53	46	,31	cloudy
3	47	49	41	,35	cloudy
4	33	51	35	,34	fair
5	35	43	34	,42	fair
6	33	45	33	,42	fair
7	32	41	33	,28	fair
8	32	36	32	,28	fair
9	33	43	33	,32	fair

Day of Month	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in March 1808.
Mar.	°	°	°		
10	32	41	33	30,34	cloudy
11	32	42	35	,32	cloudy
12	33	39	37	,20	cloudy
13	28	43	35	,19	cloudy
14	36	41	35	,10	cloudy
15	34	44	36	29,99	fair
16	37	41	32	,98	fair
17	32	34	29	,99	cloudy
18	32	34	29	,87	cloudy
19	32	37	36	,65	cloudy
20	40	47	40	,55	cloudy
21	36	39	37	,76	cloudy
22	36	41	40	,98	fair
23	31	36	31	,98	cloudy
24	33	36	29	,90	cloudy

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 16.

YOU are requested to insert the following Memoir of that amiable young Nobleman, the late Lord Viscount Trafalgar, in your useful Miscellany. It is drawn up by a Gentleman who has had a constant opportunity of observing his conduct for the last two years of his life, both in public and private, and who has endeavoured to delineate his Character most faithfully. Yours, &c. W.

The late Lord Viscount TRAFALGAR.

THE veneration and gratitude, with which our Country dwells on the achievements of the IMMORTAL NELSON, are every day increased by the alarming progress of French tyranny on the Continent. It is to those achievements, under Heaven, that we are indebted for the blessings of freedom and security which we still enjoy.

The Nation would have had a worthy Representative of that Great Man (so deservedly the founder of a noble family) in his amiable nephew, the late Lord Viscount Trafalgar, had his life been spared. Although his years were few, for he died at the age of nineteen, yet he has left, in the affection and regret of all who knew him, a lasting memorial of virtues which would have dignified and adorned the most exalted station. In his manners he was easy and affable; in his person graceful; in his mien noble. His countenance, whilst it possessed a degree of sweetness which afforded pleasure to all whom he approached, and which those who had once seen never could forget, in some of its features bore a decided resemblance to that of his revered Uncle. In the year 1806, when he accompanied Admiral Russel with the North Sea Squadron to the Texel, the resemblance (which was more peculiarly striking if at any time he had on the hat of a naval officer) was observed by all the officers of the Majestic who had seen his illustrious relative. But however strong this personal likeness might be, there was at the same time a mental resemblance not less remarkable; whether this also was the gift of Nature, or originated from the veneration in which he held the memory of a Man, the image of whose glory filled his mind perpetually.

Naval excellence was not the only characteristic of that extraordinary man. He possessed an insight, which was most comprehensive and wonderful, into the general affairs of Europe; the relations, strength, and dispositions of its several Powers; the talents, integrity, and influence of the leading men in each Government. It appeared, from the testimony of Mr. Pitt himself, that the mind of the Statesman had more than once been gratified and enlightened beyond measure by conversing with the Hero on these subjects. He disdained to sit in council at Naples with the reptile General to whom the honour of the Austrian Armies was afterwards so unworthily committed. He knew on whom the great cause of Liberty in Europe might rely, and whom it had to fear. The same talent for discrimination, the same thirst for political knowledge, marked the character of his Nephew. Those who knew how to appreciate the advantages of long experience, acknowledged the accuracy with which he judged of men, whom he had but seldom seen, or with a small part only of whose conduct he was acquainted. In his studies he loved not to trace the Records of antient times. His mind was continually drawn back from the Annals of Greece and Rome to the æra of his Country's Naval Glory. It was to the Navies and Armies of modern Europe, to her Warriors and Statesmen, to the existing Laws and Constitution of various countries, and more especially of his own, that his attention was almost incessantly directed.

Another

Another distinguishing trait in the character of the illustrious NELSON was, the singular power which he possessed of rivetting the affection of all around him. It was not to his transcendant genius alone that he owed his renown: the hearts of the officers and men under his command went with him, as the heart of one man, into the hottest scenes of danger and destruction. The ardour of their attachment constituted one great part of his success and his glory. Nor does the character of his Nephew shrink from comparison in this respect. This noble youth was cordially and deservedly beloved by his friends, whom he hesitated not to serve at the expence even of those gratifications which he had most eagerly anticipated. His nature was ever generous, frank, and sincere; his conversation always chearful, and often playful, but still within the bounds of propriety and discretion, as it captivated the young, so it conciliated the old. He loved to enter the lists with those who differed with him most, and were most violent on political subjects. On these occasions, whilst the advantage which he derived from his superior good-humour was always manifest, his good sense and correct information usually secured an easy victory. It was the opinion of some, who observed the manner in which he dealt with his antagonist, that the Nation might expect to see in him a successful promoter of that unanimity in its councils, which leads to undivided energy in its strength. He was the child of the Nation; and would one day have lived in the hearts of the British People.

One other feature (and the last that will here be mentioned) in which his character resembled that of his great Relative, was, a marked disregard of danger on all occasions where he believed his honour or his duty to be concerned. As he knew not the fears, so he abhorred the pusillanimous reasonings, of those who speak of submission to the power of France. He never would have despaired of England; of that Country, for which Nelson fought, conquered, and fell. He would have struggled to the last; and (if it be indeed ordained that we must fall), he would have fallen with his Country.

Having left Eton School in the Spring of the year 1806, he immediately commenced his residence at Cambridge; where he soon endeared himself to the leading Members of the University, as well as to a numerous class of friends and equals. In the Summer of the year 1807, he made the tour of the Hebrides, and was much pleased with the attention and hospitality which he experienced throughout Scotland, and particularly at Glasgow, where he saw with enthusiastic delight the noble monument raised in honour of his Uncle by that great and loyal City. Although his person was slender, and his complexion often pale, yet his strength was such as enabled him to ascend the highest mountains, or pursue the red deer through the most extensive tracts, without any appearance of fatigue. It was, however, remarked by some, who saw him frequently, and knew well the sweetness of his disposition and the goodness of his heart, that he looked like one of those who are destined to be taken away in early life. Nor was he himself insensible to the uncertainty which hangs over human life at every period. When he learnt, in the year 1806, that he had to congratulate one of his Aunts on the birth of another son, he spent the day on which he received the news as a day of rejoicing to the Nelson Family; because, as he expressed himself, there would now be no want of heirs-male. His wishes for the prosperity of THAT Family, and the continuance of its honours, were not limited by any considerations of himself. Still appearing to enjoy the blessing of health, he was seized about the 26th day of December 1807, with a slow fever of that kind which acquires irresistible strength by almost imperceptible degrees. In an early stage of his complaint, which commenced whilst he was with his fond and anxious Father in London, he went to Canterbury, to visit his amiable Mother and Sister, whom he tenderly loved. But returning with them to London for the benefit of medical advice, he died there on the 17th day of January 1808; and was interred in St. Paul's Cathedral, under the centre of the dome; that in death his body might sleep with the remains of HIM whom in life he had so invariably honoured and revered.

Farewell, beloved and lamented YOUTH! May that fortitude which never deserted thee, bind up the bleeding hearts of thy noble Relatives! And may thy gentle Spirit, soothed ere long by the resignation of those who

who now mourn inconsolably, rest in everlasting peace!

*** In the account of Lord Trafalgar, in the Obituary in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1808, are the following mistakes:

It says, "Mrs. Bolton has *three* sons, and as many daughters; and whose son Thomas, a *minor*, is the next in remainder." It should be, "has only *one son*, Thomas, in the 22d year of his age." Again, it says, "for interment, attended by, in the first coach, Mr. Bolton, uncle to the deceased, as chief mourner, &c.;" for "Mr. Bolton," read "the Reverend William Yonge, Archdeacon of Norwich, his maternal Uncle."

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXI.

"Nam id arbitror adprime in vita esse utile, ut ne quid nimis."

Terence.

It has been remarked by an eminent Moralist, that some men have an unhappy penetration in discerning faults; which, he observes, has a greater tendency to vitiate the temper than to improve the understanding. But it unfortunately happens that persons of this disposition have a notion that strength of understanding is best displayed by finding fault with what pleases others; and that to be very peevish and very wise, is the lot of all who are born to set mankind right.

My neighbour Mr. Bluster is one of this description, who has for so many years cherished a love for finding fault, that his oldest friends are unable to recollect that he was ever pleased. He appears to have fixed in his own mind a certain standard of perfection, to which the most trifling circumstances are brought; and as absolute perfection is but rarely to be found, he has no reason to complain of the danger of dwindling into contentment. As a husband and the father of a family, he is the envy of all who know the merits and accomplishments of his amiable wife and dutiful children; but these are enjoyments which afford him very little satisfaction. His wife is either too attentive or too careless, and his children too knowing or too stupid. His fortune is ample; but luckily the state of public affairs affords him much cause to complain that taxes are enormous, and provisions dear. His servants, distinguished in the neighbourhood for neatness, cleanliness, and circumspect behaviour, are sluts and slatterns; his cook is perpetually dressing his dinner too much or too little; and there is not a bottle of good wine, or an ounce of good tea, to be found within the bills of mortality.

In making these complaints, which to his friends would be intolerable, if they were not at the same time unintelligible, he is accustomed to back his assertions by appeals to some distant period when things were otherwise, some imaginary golden age, when rooms did not want washing and scouring, and when glass and china could not be broken; when servants never forgot what they were ordered, and horses and carriages were liable to no accidents; when the streets were without danger, and the highways without robbers. He fancies too, that he remembers when all judges were just, and all exactors righteous men; when the rich were without pride, and the poor without necessities. He even hints that the weather of this country is not what it used to be; and is fond of recollecting the happy days when cold did not pinch, nor heat relax, as they now do: and it was but the last time I dined with him that he complained that the fowls were not what they used to be; and that coals and candles gave no such heat and light as he could remember.

But what excites his most violent rage is the perusal of a newspaper. From the first paragraph to the marriages and deaths, he is sure to meet with something to put him in a passion. He can with great difficulty read of a carriage breaking down, without discharging his rage against coachmakers, paviours, and inspectors of streets. If a horse takes fright, he denounces vengeance on stable-keepers, drummers, and ensigns. But a robbery affects him yet more violently; and such is the force of sympathy, that he appears to suffer as much as the party robbed, and gets no relief until he has vented his spleen on the whole tribe of Police-justices, Bow-street runners, and thief-takers. If he reads of a grand dinner, or a lady's rout, he seems to suffer all the pangs of a personal insult; and inveighs against the luxury, prodigality, and folly of the times, as if these things were directed against him, and injured him only. During these paroxysms he has been known to rise from

from his chair, pace round the room with hasty steps, and sit down again, only to be disturbed by some other event, which he declares he cannot bear, and yet is not happy if he does not read it over with eager attention. Trials at law are a constant source of discontent; and the madness of plaintiffs and defendants seem to fall upon his devoted head, as if he were the only sufferer. He enters deeply into all the examinations before sitting magistrates; and not a pocket has been picked without irritating him as much as if he felt the thief's hand in his own. If a scaffold breaks down, what a set of scoundrels are our builders and carpenters! what rascals are they who ought to inspect such erections! These epithets indeed are among the most decent in his collection, and applied so generally, that there are few of the classes into which mankind are divided that are not honoured with them in the gross, besides particular applications to the individuals whose names are unfortunately presented to his eye in the newspaper.

At no great distance from him lives another acquaintance, whom I may offer as a contrast, for such in all respects is Mr. *Placid*, a man of such equanimity, that it is much more difficult to ruffle him, than to keep the other quiet. It is said, indeed, that Mr. *Placid* inherits his uncommon meekness of disposition from a father who was deaf and dumb, and in his latter days deprived of sight; and his mother was of the family of *Neutrals*. So far is Mr. *Placid* from being moved by any of those circumstances which excite Mr. *Bluster's* passions, that he maintains a constant composure of countenance under every occurrence. Instead of magnifying little things, he seems to consider every thing as too little to disturb his repose; and has lived near threescore years without discovering that he has a particle of anger in his whole composition. By those who are not much acquainted with him, he passes for one who must have been extremely fortunate in his business and connexions; but this is not the case, as he has had to encounter many of the usual adversities of life, although he has never yet met with one which could disturb the inflexibility of his temper. His neighbour *Bluster* and he seldom meet. *Bluster* looks on him as a stupid stock or a stone, a poor-spirited creature, with no more feeling than the chair he sits on; but Mr. *Placid*, with his characteristic gentleness, contents himself with retorting, that Mr. *Bluster* would be a good man were he a little less warm. *Bluster*, however, occasionally calls upon him to give him his opinions of men and things; and is probably not a little happy in finding one of his acquaintance who will hear him calmly, and never disturb his sentiments by any thing in the shape of a reply.

Mr. *Placid's* mode of giving an opinion is so different from that of his furious neighbour, that much interchange of thought is not to be expected from them. The events of a newspaper, whether serious or humorous, seem to be read by him with equal indifference; and the utmost he has been heard to say of robberies or murders is, that "such things had better be prevented;" or if an accident has occasioned the deaths of two or three persons, he thinks "it is a pity that it was not foreseen." The catastrophes of last year, at the Old Bailey, and at Sadler's Wells, produced only a very gentle hint on the folly of curiosity, and the impropriety of too hastily taking alarm. Indeed there is no doubt that if he had been present at Sadler's Wells on the fatal night, he would have remained in his seat with his usual composure. Among his other placid perfections, that of being a stranger to fear is most remarkable; and were not his servants more careful than himself, his house would often present an easy access to depredators, while his neighbour *Bluster* thinks of nothing but fire and thieves, and is perpetually purchasing new-invented locks, rope ladders, and other precautionary articles, and the very name of a house-breaker is sure to throw him in a rage. All this Mr. *Placid* hears with his usual gravity; and if he does muster up a few words, they are directed against the temptations thrown in the way of depredators, "who, he allows, *must live*."

As to quarrels and disputes, Mr. *Placid* has never yet discovered any thing worth quarrelling about: he has no notion of going to law, although he thinks law-suits are sometimes unavoidable: and as to persons being half-ruined by them, he is humbly of opinion that "it would be better if it were otherwise."

Unlike

Unlike Mr. *Bluster*, who is continually getting into difficulties, by meddling unasked with the affairs of other people; Mr. *Placid* seems to have laid it down as a maxim, that every man is best qualified to manage his own affairs, and it is more difficult to obtain his opinion when it is necessary, than to prevent the other from interfering where he can only do mischief. Mr. *Bluster*, when he finds that he has made matters worse, declares with his usual violence that he "meant well," and "did all for the best;" while Mr. *Placid* means only to keep out of harm's way; and his infallible rule is, to escape blame by doing nothing. Mr. *Bluster* considers himself as personally concerned in every thing that happens, whether near or remote; so extensive is his sympathy, that he enters into every man's concerns. Mr. *Placid*, on the contrary, knows exactly what belongs to himself, and never travels an inch out of his way to share either in the pain or pleasure of others. *Bluster*, while reading a Gazette, seems to traverse over the field of battle with all the indignation of a disappointed general, or with all the eagerness of a triumphant hero. Mr. *Placid* would bestow just as much attention on a page of the Whole Duty of Man, or the Pilgrim's Progress; and as to the resentment and indignation of his neighbour, he was never heard to pronounce the words *rogue* or *rascal*, unless they occurred in the course of reading. Mr. *Placid* finds fault with no man, but Mr. *Bluster's* life is a series of repeated comminations.

The folly of extremes is exemplified in these characters, which are perhaps more frequently to be met with than is generally supposed; but it is evident that a character of just propriety must be compounded of something between both. *Bluster*, with many good qualities, is a torment to himself, is in danger of committing errors of importance from excess of passion, while he disturbs the harmony of social life by fastidious dislikes. *Placid*, with equal good qualities, is likely to settle in that apathy of disposition which prevents the due exercise of the charities of human nature, and is akin to selfishness. He allows matters to become worse by not interposing his wisdom: the other spoils the natural progress of an event by ill-timed intrusion.

How far we are so much concerned in what is passing around us as to interpose either in act or intention, must depend on more circumstances than can be collected together in a speculative essay. It is certain that the offices and duties of humanity are what no man can deny as incumbent at all times and on all occasions: it is no less true that what we see and hear of criminality or folly will excite in every good mind a certain degree of indignation; but there can be no occasion for ebullitions of passion, or for considering what has happened to others as having happened to ourselves. Indeed, as to all useful purposes, this is so contrary to our natures, that he who pretends to it may be considered as affecting more than he feels, and as affecting a degree of suffering, which, if he did feel, would incapacitate him from what is more directly his duty.

It has been often said that man is prone to extremes; in the case of the characters now sketched, we see a proneness to an unalterable extreme; but the more general error is that of going from one extreme to another, which is common with minds that are not formed upon sound principles. It is this which has not only occasioned so much loose and fickle morality, but all those irregularities of feeling, which make friendship, humanity, and other virtues, depend on the humour of the moment, rather than on any solid source or foundation. With regard, however, to the more immediate subject of this paper, the regulation of the temper, it appears to be of essential importance to steer between the extremes of passion and apathy; and while we share amply and conscientiously in the affairs which concern "our bosoms and business," to take care that we do not multiply the vexations of life, by an anxious care for that in which we are but remotely interested, or by repining that what is human should be imperfect.

LETTER I.

ON THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE SMALL-POX AND COW-POCK.

Audi alteram partem.

ALTHOUGH some may conclude, that the subjects I purpose to discuss

discuss have been already exhausted, I presume to think otherwise; and I trust that the arguments I shall adduce, "*nullius in verbis*," will be received as equally candid and decisive on the comparative advantages of the Small Pox and Cow Pock.

In this and the subsequent essays, I shall place these respective advantages in a clear point of view; and ultimately sum up the whole, in a manner so lucid, as to enable every reader to decide upon them with precision.

One of the most prominent characters, that has publicly supported the good old cause of the Small Pox, is the learned Dr. Moseley, who has adduced many important facts against the Cow Pock; but on this occasion I shall refer to and select one of them, as this alone will singly elucidate and prove the mischievous tendency of this "beastly disorder."

As there is not, however, any moral evil without some concomitant good, I shall describe certain beneficial effects resulting from the singular and interesting suggestion which he has introduced, that, in consequence of the Cow Pock, "the human character may undergo strange mutations, from quadrupedean sympathy; and that modern Pasiphaes may rival the fables of old *."

Lest the character of Pasiphae should not be immediately recollected, it may be necessary to premise, that this beautiful female was metamorphosed or changed into a kind of Cow-lady; and, although History does not record that this change was effected by the Cow Pock, it may be justly inferred from the propensities attached to the new character she had assumed. Seeing then that the Cow Pock possesses the power of thus transforming the female sex into horned cattle, it is a matter of no little surprize, that a person of Dr. Moseley's profound knowledge should have plumed himself upon this circumstance as a new discovery, when History clearly proves its antiquity; for, in addition to the above fact, the same is exemplified in another lovely female of the name of Io, many centuries anterior to the Christian æra, the process of whose Vaccination was conducted by no less a personage than Jove himself, at the request of his Queen. This took place about the same period that Belzebub, "prince of the powers of the air," inoculated Job with the Small Pox, to prove the patience of this antient Patriarch; and ever since, as it is well known, the Small Pox contagion floats in the atmosphere; and as often as this "Prince of the powers of the air" rises into these aerial regions, the Small Pox becomes epidemic. This the pious Sophia Hume * illustrated in a publication against the Inoculation of the Small Pox, which she opposed on this ground, that Satan, or Prince Belzebub, was the first Inoculator of this contagion.

Had the learned Dr. Pearson, when examined before a Committee of the House of Commons, been aware of this early practice of Vaccination, he might completely have overthrown Dr. Jenner's claim of his assumed discovery, for which he acquired such an enviable remuneration.

We learn also by History, that Io, after her change into a Cow, was more noisy than any other in the field; but it is not ascertained whether this resulted from disappointment of her Royal Lover, or from an inherent loquaciousness possessed prior to her metamorphosis.

To return to the subject I first proposed, of discriminating the comparative advantages of the two Poxes; and admitting, consistent with antient records, and confirmed by Dr. Moseley, that Vaccination possesses such peculiar influence on the ladies, as established by facts; I shall advert to some of the most interesting consequences which may result.

It has ever been a *desideratum* in wise Governments, to keep up the means of support equal to the wants of the inhabitants. The facility, therefore, of transforming the female sex into "quadrupedean" cattle, must tend to the increase and cheapness of butchers' meat, and, by saving the expence of grazing, a greater quantity of land may be thrown into tillage; which must prove of great benefit to the community in general, and the poor in particular.

* Treatise on the Lues Bovilla, or Cow Pock, p. 11.

* A Preacher of the Society of Friends, whose memory is held in high estimation by them. She was sister of Consul Drummond, author of Travels in Germany.

Should

Gent. Mag. March 1808. Pl. I. p. 193.

Basire dd. J. Basire Sc.

Mr. Philip H. Andrea.

the first

POLYAUTOGRAPHIC PRINTER,

in England.

A.D. 1801.

p. 211.

Should any of these Lady-cows have formerly been denominated *clacks*, the tongue might be preserved for the use of the learned Doctor, in frightening old women and gossiping nurses with tales of Cow-mange, Cow-itch, and other humours, which not any body ever saw, and consequently every body must believe.

The horns of such Quadrupedeans might possibly partake of some of the qualities of the tongue, and might hence be usefully employed by post-boys, and mail-coach drivers, to warn the passenger to keep out of danger.

Although Ladies thus transformed by the Cow Pock, would be a new article for the supply of Smithfield, it is not a new thing for husbands to convey their wives thither for sale; but should husbands of refined feeling wish to be relieved of their wives, with more profit and less ignominy, they have nothing to do but give them the Cow Pock, which renders them at once horned cattle and fit for market; and thus they may take their revenge for occasionally bearing horns themselves. Caution would, however, be requisite, to prevent the dealer from sending home a rib or joint of the Lady-cow, lest an antient injunction should be for the first time realised, "and they twain become one flesh." J. C. Mottles.

Tolutor, March 3.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 1.

It has been the singular good fortune of Germany to take precedence of all the other nations of Europe in her inventions for Printing; an art which has, perhaps, done more than any other towards ameliorating the condition of mankind. It is not my purpose to attempt any discussion of her claims with respect to either of the three branches of that art which have been long known and practised, viz. with types cast in metal, with engraved blocks of wood, or with plates of copper; but to record in your truly valuable Miscellany the introduction into this country of a fourth, and a very different process from any of the foregoing, and in connexion therewith, the name and Portrait of the person to whom posterity will, perhaps, consider themselves indebted for the various facilities and advantages in the diffusion of science which may be obtained by the practice of Polyautography, a title which has been assumed for *the art of printing from plates of Stone.*

The first discovery of this art is claimed by, and till very lately appears to have been universally allowed to, *M. Aloisius Senefelder* of *Munich*, from whom Mr. P. H. Andre unquestionably received it, as he exhibited M. Senefelder's assignment of it to him previously to his obtaining a patent for it in this country, in the year 1801. M. Andre was, as I have been informed by his successor in business, a man of considerable property, and devoted much time, labour, and expence, in various experiments, with a view to the extension, improvement, and maturity of this art. It was at first applied only to coarse works, and principally to the printing of Music. M. Andre, however, quitted England in 1805, having executed some works which fully ascertained its capacity for improvement and eventual application to the art of design in all the three different modes of practice, in which it is now so applied on the Continent of Europe. After a lapse of eighteen months M. Andre was succeeded as patentee of the Polyautographic invention, and in his house, No. 9, Buckingham-place, Fitzroy Square, by Mr. G. I. Volweiler, who still further improved the invention, and earnestly invited the artists of England to patronise it; but not experiencing afterwards that patronage which he had expected from them, he also returned to Germany in August last, leaving the Patent a second time in a dormant state. Of the probable causes which so discouraged this latter gentleman as to induce his withdrawment from our country, I shall take the liberty to say a few words hereafter; for the present, permit me to attempt a description of the processes by which the various kinds of Polyautographic printing are effected, with a few remarks on the merits of the invention, and of the different specimens of it which have been produced in this country since its first introduction.

The plates of stone used in Polyautographic Printing are of a very fine texture, equal to hone, and of a light drab colour. M. Andre imported them from Germany, although his successor

successor assured me that stone of a nearly similar quality might be procured in the neighbourhood of Bath, but not, he believed, in very large blocks. The ink is a chemical preparation, of which soda, lac, and lamp-black, are component parts. The proper pens are of steel, as all other substances are subject to very rapid injury from the friction. The face of the stone is prepared with pumice-stone, and should be well dried before the fire, particularly when the atmosphere is moist. The outline of the subject designed to be printed may be transferred to the face of the stone in the ordinary way; or, I have been told, if nothing but a coarse sketch or outline is intended, it may even be executed on paper first in the chemical ink, transferred to the stone while yet wet, and printed as soon as dry; but superior works certainly ought to be carefully drawn on the stone with the steel pen, or an assortment of pens both coarse and fine, as may best suit the quality of the different parts; by which proceeding, and by using the ink of a proper consistence, works of considerable fineness may be produced, and some such have already been executed.

"The picture thus finished on the stone has the appearance of a pen drawing; it then undergoes the process of two or three washings, which constitute the principal Polyautographic secret; by the first (evidently an acid) that part of the face of the stone not actually covered with the ink is lowered about the thickness of half a line; when this wash has sufficiently operated, a second is used, to stop its farther progress; and then a third, of a glutinous appearance, possessing the singular property of qualifying the insterstices of the stone to resist the printing ink, which, except in being thicker, I do not understand differs materially from other printing inks.

"The stone, when prepared for printing, is firmly bedded on a raised bench; the paper laid on by hand a frame, somewhat resembling a printer's tympan, but composed of a thick hide, and moving on hinges, is turned upon it, and the impression taken from the prominent parts, by passing over the whole an iron or brass cylinder under the pressure of a beam suspended from the roof of the apartment.

"The second species of Polyautographic Printing differs from the foregoing only in the manner of applying the drawing-ink, which is formed into a crayon nearly of the consistence of chalk, and which produces a print very much resembling a chalk drawing*. For this kind of drawing the face of the stone must be made rougher than in the preceding.

"The third mode of practice may be called with justice the Art of Engraving on stone: it consits in excavating the stone by means of the point and graver. The idea was not unknown to M. Andre, as appears from some specimens of his in my possession; although it is now stated on the Continent to have been first reduced to practice in the spring of 1807 " by M. Charles Strohofer, who has practised this mode only at Stutgard. This is said to be very much superior to the other modes, as M. Strohofer engraves on the stones the thinnest or broadest lines with great facility: and the work is asserted to be capable of yielding a greater number of impressions than the others. It occupies less time, and it is hoped may be brought to answer the same purposes as engraving on copper."

Of the advantages and disadvantages which attend this new invention for printing, the following will, I hope, be found a fair statement.

The labour of executing a design, if pens and ink are properly attended to, is considerably less than on copper, and occupies comparatively a small portion of time. A small plate, very full of matter, has been finished in a day; and a sketch in so much time as would have been sufficient for the performance of the same on paper. The various troublesome operations of biting and re-biting, and finishing with the graver, are all utterly excluded. The artist sees his effect as he proceeds; and if he errs, a wet sponge immediately applied will remove every false line; or, if the ink should be dry, a sponge with hot water will remove any portion of a design; and the stains, if any remain, may be erased with a sharp

* The invention of this mode of applying the ink is said to have originated with Professor Mitterer of Munich.

eraser.

eraser. The surface lies more firm and even beneath the hand, than any paper not previously strained. Lines of various thickness are cut at once by the dextrous use of *well-chosen steel pens*; and lines of considerable thickness, or even black spots of considerable dimensions, are not necessarily composed of many small lines laid parallel to each other, as in engraving on copper, but may be laid on as in a drawing, by pressing hard on the pen. The work is certainly durable, because not exposed to that kind of injury which results from the constant friction of the hand: 4000 impressions have been taken from fine plates without any apparent detriment; and I can therefore see no good reason for doubting * the Patentee's assertion, that 60,000 copies might, by this means, be made of one drawing. It is not the least of the advantages which attend the Polyautographic invention, that an artist is thereby enabled to execute his own ideas, without much loss of time on the one hand; and on the other without the expence which attends the employment of first-rate engravers, or the hazard of having his work spoiled by novices in that art.

The most important objections to this invention of which I am aware are, first, that if the whole impression is not forthwith taken off, the surface of the plate is very liable to damage; this, however, is a contingency to which copper-plates are also in some degree subject. Secondly, that certain partial spatterings or double printings sometimes occur, to the disfigurement of the work; but in the prints I have seen they rarely occur, and are therefore more likely to be the result of carelessness. The last objection, that this mode of Printing is not capable, in the hands even of practised artists, of being applied to very fine or delicate works, will, I am persuaded, eventually be proved to be unfounded.

In offering a few observations on the specimens of the Polyautographic Art which have been produced in England, I shall of course begin with the "Specimens of Polyautography" published by the Patentee himself. This work consists of 36 prints from the actual sketches on stone of the following well-known artists: B. West, esq.; R. L. West; B. Kerr Porter; T. Stothard; R. Cooper; R. Corbould; H. Fuseli; T. Hearne; J. Barry; T. Barker; W. Delamotte; C. Heath; J. H. Serres; H. Barnard Chalon; W. Havell; H. Singleton; J. Laporte; R. Hills; W. Downman; W. H. Pyne; E. V. Utterson; G. Walker; P. S. Munn; B. Ker; G. Samuel; —— Boyne; —— Fischer; F. T. Manskirst. Of the merits of these performances as works of genius, with such names affixed, no opinion need be offered; but, as specimens of Polyautography, it may be proper particularly to point out the drawings of Mr. Corbould, Mr. C. Heath, Mr. W. H. Pyne, Mr. Havell, and Mr. R. Hills, as proofs of the accuracy, distinctness, and minuteness, with which the steel pen may be used. The Drawing of Mr. Pyne is most particularly worthy of observation, on account of the minuteness of the work. A Drawing by Mr. H. B. Chalon, and another by Mr. Fuseli, are not unpromising specimens of the Chalk style; and that by Boyne is a good display of the excellent effect of fine and coarse parts in the same print.

It would not comport with the limits of your work to give a detailed catalogue of all the other Polyautographic works which have been executed in England. I will, therefore, only observe that, besides several beautiful landscapes by Mr. Cooper, cattle and figures with the crayon, in the style of Morland, by Gessner and Spilsbury; the names of Flaxman, Westall, Wood, Nicholson, Orme, and Captain Ainsley, occur on Polyautographic prints. The duke de Orleans executed some views in Berkshire, particularly the entrance of Donnington Castle, under the title of "Chaucer's Tower;" Mr. Fischer, a Frier and Nun of considerable merit; Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth, some flowers, which equally display her taste and the powers of the art she honoured with her patronage. A drawing of Time, and another of several figures, by C. Heath, in the manner of engraving, completely demonstrate the capacities of this invention, with due improvement, for some of the higher departments of the art. The Shepherd's Boy by Mr. Hergen

* Vide Landseer on Engraving, p. 143.

Hergen Rodr (a German artist, who resided at the Printing-office) is for minuteness nearly equal to the etchings of Hollar.

Messrs. Bell, Orme, and Ackerman, have employed the Polyautographic press in their elegant publications. I have seen two portraits which were executed for the former, one of *De Non* from the French print, and another of Mr. Bell himself, which unequivocally evince the powers of the invention: besides these there are the Prince of Montpensier, brother to the Duke de Orleans, by himself; the two Polyautographists *; and a few others, principally foreigners.

It may be matter of surprise to you, Mr. Urban, that the possessor of such an invention should not be encouraged in a country like this to continue the practice of it amongst us; the cause whereof I shall now attempt to assign. It has to my knowledge hitherto been made known to the world in but two publications, which were capable of influencing the opinions of the men of taste and fortune in this country respecting it; and I am sorry to say that in neither of them has it been treated with due candour. Mr. Landseer, in his Lectures on Engraving, before quoted, p. 143, although he allows it considerable "local energies," commences his observations by warning his auditors "*not to be led astray by the false lights of a specious prospectus;*" and Mr. T. Smith, in his recently published splendid work on the "Antiquities of Westminster," exhibits the failure of his first attempt at Polyautographic Drawing, confessedly executed with a common quill pen, as a sample of the invention, in contrast with one of his own masterly engravings on copper of the same subject.

Notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, I am convinced by experience that it possesses advantages, in application to many useful departments of the arts, which will more than counterbalance the disadvantages attending it *in its present immature state*; and I have therefore little doubt that if it should be revived in England before the expiration of the patent, it will be more liberally encouraged, and, from motives of self-interest, more diligently studied by the artists of this country. T. Fisher.

* From one of which our Plate is copied.

Mr. Urban, *March* 19.

I BEG leave to inform "An Old Correspondent," p. 110, that it is my intention in the next Month's Miscellany to set him right in regard to certain errors on his part, as he has so disinterestedly exposed those which he supposes that I have fallen into. Yours, &c. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Mint-Tower, London, March* 12.

BLOUNT's Fragmenta Antiqua; or, Antient Tenures of Lands, Customs of Manors, published by my late Father, having now become exceedingly scarce, my friends have suggested that a new edition of it would not be unacceptable to the publick. I am now engaged in collecting materials for a Second Volume, and should esteem myself highly indebted to any of the Correspondents of your valuable Miscellany for their friendly communications.

Yours, &c. J. M. Beckwith.

Mr. Urban, *March* 1.

PERMIT me to state that the Almanacks are incorrect in giving the Marquis of Buckingham a second Irish title; viz. Lord Clare. That Lord is Earl Nugent in Ireland, but has no second title. The title of Viscount Clare expired with the late Earl Nugent, and was revived in the Fitzgibbon family.

According to Archdall's Peerage, vol. VI. the twenty-fourth Lord Kinsale died in 1759, leaving daughters, but was succeeded by his male heir, John de Courcy. Query, as the baronies of Kinsale, &c. from their antiquity, are presumed to be baronies in fee, 'why did they not fall on the daughter of the twenty-fourth peer? Athenry, and de la Poer, peerages nearly coeval, have fallen into the female line.—Hugh Hamilton, was created in 1660 Baron of Glenawly, co. Fermanagh; Scrope Howe was created in 1701 Baron of Clenawly, co. Fermanagh; and in 1766, William Annesley, was created Viscount Glerawly, co. Fermanagh. Query, are these titles derived from the same place?

Mr. Urban, *March* 7.

PHILO-NAUTA, in p. 121, has taken up the subject of shipwreck with a warmth reflecting credit upon his own honest feelings. Such ardour cannot have waited for my pen; full of

of the theme, he has doubtless made enquiries; and does not the result prove, that the term *barbarian* is applicable to natives other than of far-distant strange countries, where possibly the commands in our decalogue have yet no preacher?

From me, considered seemingly at first as employed *ex parte*, a repetition of general charges will be tautologous. Not to trouble him with loose information, I refer Philo-Nauta to recorded *Shipwrecks at Home*, in the books at Lloyd's, and, for avoiding personalities, to none since 1780.

The drift-ashore of a wreck is called a G—d-send: with such an appellation the broken vessel or scattered cargo comes in no doubtful shape of property to the young unexperienced observer; and other crimes are certainly objected against us, in order to leave occasionally that G—d-send no claimant.

In No. XIII. of the Antiquarian and Topographical Cabinet, now publishing, under the article "Moorvinstowe," is as follows:

"On this part of the coast of Cornwall the most atrocious acts of barbarity are frequently committed. Humanity blushes for the turpitude of our fellow-creatures, and is hardly willing to admit the fact, that in this land of boasted civilization are to be found ferocious, unfeeling wretches, called *wreckers*; who, instead of affording assistance, and administering consolation in the scenes of distress, to which their peculiar residence renders them familiar, aggravate in the highest degree the horrors of shipwreck,

"Cruel as Death, and hungry as the Grave,"

"plundering, and in some cases, imbruing their hands in the blood of the defenceless sufferers."

Not however to Cornwall only are such deeds attributed. Some place *where* was needful for mention. It is desirable, it is our duty to stop the practice, and by, at least, a general outcry convince the naval world, that miscreants of the foregone description are execrated by the Country.

Yours, &c. NAUTA.

Architectural Innovation.

No. CXIX.

(Continued from page 128.)

Old Shoreham.

THE Church. Great part of the fabrick in ruins; the work Saxon, and exceedingly plain, appearing of a very early date from the strong resemblance it bears to the Roman manner. On the South side of the Church is a door-way rather remarkable. Columns (nearly buried in the ground), with foliage to the capitals, support an arch, having in the architrave three distinct parts; the first contains a sort of triglyphs, the second diagonals, and the third pateræ.

New Shoreham.

The Church is large and grand; uniting the two styles, Saxon and the early Pointed; and may be denominated a good school for the study of our antient Architecture, and at a period when the above systems were maintaining that struggle, whereby one of them was to obtain the sole dominion in all public works. Thus, after a trial in this way for more than two centuries, the conflict ended in favour of the Pointed style; such as is displayed in Salisbury Cathedral, &c.

"Confession is good for the soul." So stands the adage. Therefore, that I may not (like my friend J. C. p. 110) run the risque of incurring the harsh epithet of being "dogmatical," I must beg leave to state (as I have often done before) that my confidence in giving opinions about styles, beauty of design, perfectness of construction, so conspicuous in our Antiquities, is founded on the experience of a life devoted to the study of such objects. Upon this basis I do not hesitate to declare, that I am convinced our antient Artists were much superior in abilities to the present professional race, who fill the land with their labours; labours which I much doubt will not endure a time sufficient to be able to hail the next generation, when the works I profess to defend shall then keep their wonted state. Peradventure the black spirit of Innovation, with his more ebon sire Devastation, have not run hand in hand their baleful course, and those sublimities we now admire, shall be no more!

To return to my subject-matter. The plan of the Church is a Cross; the Nave destroyed: yet, that the curious investigator might not be wholly disappointed in this respect, confused masses of walls (I am no ingrate Antiquary to call them "rubble walls"), forming the boundary of the West front, still remain. The lofty Tower standing in the centre of the Transepts, when seen above the four great arches its support, has two stories: the first story entirely Saxon, having two arched recesses with columns, within each

each recess an arched window. At the sides and between each recess are breaks; columns at the angles of the Tower. The second story has two arched recesses with columns, but the arches take the Pointed form; two windows again occur, but the arches to them are circular, and their openings are divided into three small lights by columns, which columns support small circular arches. These lights, and the columns, give the strongest warrant for supposing they were some of the early hints towards forming the system of mullion-work, which ran through window adornments in after-ages. Above the recesses are two others, but circular. At the angles of the Tower is a continuation of the breaks from below. The Tower finishes with a parapet, supported by blockings of human heads, &c.

East Front. A most interesting elevation, and in good preservation; no thanks to its present guardians, otherwise churchwardens, who are, as one of them informed me, devising means to pull it down, to make room for a new upright, the design of which (thinking to do me a favour) he very *kindly* shewed me, in a drawing prepared for this undertaking—a drawing replete with ideas of the modern fantastic mode of building, yclept the "Tudor style." Hence to set about describing its lines would but tend to disgust my Readers, and torture myself: therefore I forbear. Mem. This Churchwarden, I found, was a master-mason in the neighbourhood. Parish jobs may now, perhaps, be said to take place of Bigotry, heretofore the prime spring to drive Havock into action against these our lesser religious piles. As for the more important objects, Cathedrals, Abbey-churches, &c. they still groan under the usual "orders" of capricious alteration and dilapidation.

The height of the East front gives three tiers: in the first tier, three circular-arched recesses with columns; in the centre recess, a circular-headed window. Right and left, the fronts of the side ailes, with one circular recess, and ditto window to each; above them other circular recesses; breaks at the angles. Second or principal tier; wholly in the Pointed style, presenting three grand windows incorporated, as it were, into one; divided by clusters of columns, with rich capitals, having Pointed heads to the arches, and architraves of many mouldings. Third tier shews one centrical, large, circular window, containing moulding turns within the general sweep. On each side this window are several small recesses of various forms and dimensions. The Front finishes with a pediment.

Interior. The arches and columns supporting the Great Tower are Saxon and in the best style; the ornaments to them rich. The Choir has five divisions, made by columns and arches, with a gallery and upper window story; groins complete the upright. The columns are circular and octangular alternately. A description of one division will apply in general to the rest, and this I take from the North side.

First Story. The proportion of the opening to the arches is good; the columns are remarkably so, they having lofty plinths with compartments; the mouldings to the bases pleasing; capitals grand, being fully enriched with ornaments, as are the architraves. The detail of this story entirely Saxon, while the form of the arches is Pointed. The dado to the windows of the side aile, within the divisions, have a succession of arches and columns, with rich capitals and architraves, as is the string over them: the windows plain. This work is also Saxon.

Gallery Story, which, with the story above, in all their parts, are in the early Pointed style. The division has two openings of columns and arches; and on each side the boundary of the division spring from the general string course, clusters of columns, &c. for the support of the groins. The several openings to the Galleries give much variety, no two being on the same idea, yet in their masses all are correspondent. The diversity met with in the smaller parts of our Antiquities is a strong characteristick, affording endless subject for the Antiquary's praise; but not so with the Anti-Antiquary, as such diversified features become the very cause of their destruction, as is about to be evinced in the Cloisters of the Abbey, Westminster, p. 111. The capitals to the columns of the Gallery have ornaments; the architraves not enriched. The windows of the Upper Story are in their mouldings plain, as are the mouldings to the groins.

To allude again to the diversifications found in the smaller parts and ornaments of antient buildings among us, perhaps there cannot be pointed

pointed out one bearing so many vestiges of this kind as in the Church of Shoreham. They are charms that wind round the heart, ensuring delights which can never cloy.

Minds averse to these arguments have, I fear, determinations not the most friendly to the cause I am promoting. If we look around, do we not count out men who have laid waste many and many a choice treasure, such as is above spoken of? And do we not at this moment glance at one whose arm is raised on high for this very purpose? who, cold to all the antient Christian Relics around him, is ardent in his zeal to sound out the "graces of art" in Pagan sculptures (exhibiting characters not of the most virtuous reference) as being in themselves "inimitable?"

AN ARCHITECT.

(This Tour to be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 27.

DR. MILNER's vindication of the practice of praying to saints and angels (LXXVII. 798.) is not a little curious. I will only advert to one or two particulars in it. The Scripture teaches us that angels are "ministering spirits, *sent forth* to minister for them who shall be heirs of salvation." They are, therefore, as we learn also from their occasional appearances recorded in Scripture, *present* with us; and being, some of them, present with the penitent sinner, they may know and rejoice at his repentance, which in Scripture implies reformation of *life*. But "unbodied spirits," that is, the departed spirits of men, are not angels; and that *they* are present with us, or know any one thing we do, or one word we say, the Scripture nowhere teaches, and Dr. Milner's infallible Church cannot prove. Oh! but he asks, "*May it not be* a quality belonging to unbodied spirits, to hear and to see what passes in this world, without the organs of ears and eyes?" Now this, as I said, is truly curious, to ground the momentous practice of praying to saints on a mere *May-be*, or on a hundred *May-bes*, if he has so many in reserve, besides the three which he has given us! For if these gratuitous suppositions, these fancied *possibilities*, are not real *fact*, then he himself seems to admit the "absurdity" of "offering up prayers to the saints." But whether they do or do not know what we say, to pray to them is idolatry, if it is idolatry to worship *others besides God*.

But for this too there is a salvo. For it is asserted, "that the prayers of Catholics to the saints are *no more* than mere petitions to the saints to join their prayers with ours." It is very true, that "Ora pro nobis" occurs times without number in Romish rituals; and in the Litanies of St. Winefrid (for she too is honoured with her Litanies!) we have "O blessed St. Winefrid, pray for us;" "O Hope and Safety of distressed pilgrims, pray for us;" with a multitude of other such blasphemous addresses. But this, which is more than bad enough, is not the whole of this business, disgraceful to men, and much more to Christians; as one instance out of a thousand will shew: "A prayer *to your Guardian Angel*.—O Angel of God, to whose holy care I am committed by the Supreme Clemency, enlighten, defend, and govern me this day, *in all my thoughts*, words, and actions. Amen *." Such are the prayers which the Roman Catholics, according to their own books, offer to saints and angels, though we are expressly and repeatedly assured, that God alone knoweth the heart.

In short, Mr. Urban, the miserable evasions on this subject always remind me of a tale in one of Dr. Byrom's poems, which I remember to have read thirty years ago, and have not, I believe, seen the book since. "Come, Jack," said a fellow no better than he should be, to his comrade; "let us go and steal a horse." Steal! no, faith, not I; we shall be hanged for it; I'll have nothing to do with stealing." "Well; come along with me; I'll show you a good horse; and we'll *nim* him." "Nim? nim? aye, I'll *nim* a horse with all my heart."—"*Worship* saints indeed? no such thing. We only *pray to them* ten times a day. Nimmers in perfection!

R. C.

P. S. In addition to the very just observations of P. C. p. 513—515, written against and misrepresented, but unanswered by Dr. M. it might be noted, that our Lord himself appeals to the *internal* as well as external evidence of his doctrine: "*Which of you convinceth me of sin? and if I*

* Manual by Challoner, B. of Debra, and Vicar Apostolic, Lond. 1794, p. 12.

say

say the truth, why do ye not believe me?" John viii. 46. As to the cure, real or pretended, of Winefrid White, I shall only observe, that if the Church of Rome did not set up the plea of such miracles as these, she would want one of those marks which shew her to be that mother of abominations which she has so often been proved to be. For as forbidding marriage and meats (1 Tim. iv. 3.) are two of those predicted marks, so "signs and lying wonders" (2 Thess. ii. 9.) are another; and therefore, to seal her own condemnation, she has always boasted of such miracles; of which a long list is advertized at the end of this famous Holywell legend. As for *real* miracles, St. Chrysostom often assures us, they had ceased long before his time, and assigns various good reasons why Providence so ordered it. R. C.

Mr. Urban, *March* 26.

I HOPE I shall be in time to present to you, for this month, the earliest tribute of commendation and thanks to the Editor of "Some Account of the Life and Writings of Christopher Anstey, esq." lately published and delivered to the impatient world, and by which, I venture to say, the publick has been already highly gratified. The Father, C. A. was the author of the "New Bath Guide;" the present Editor, his Son, is the author, I understand, of the "Pleader's Guide." Their sentiments and souls seem congenial. The striking image of the Father (I do not mean in the Engravings) presents itself in every successive page of the Editor; and, as the eye seemingly in a portrait picture follows the person who is looking at it, in every direction, round the room in which it is suspended. Pindar, in his strains, speaks emphatically; and his words are, "who copy after the bright original left them by their ancestors, may take great satisfaction in often speaking of the best of progenitors; for they assume not the glory of other men's virtue for want of worth of *their own*, but, uniting both in one, celebrate the authors of their descent, and the models of their lives." I am here paying a small and due tribute to the Editor. As to the Author; his humour, his good humour, is constitutional, and appears, undeniably, as we affirm in physiognomy, in the face of his compositions, but without the "broad grin," and in the same piece with "Laughter holding both his sides." You must except, however, some specimens of the Author's writings, in which pathos excites other deep feelings, and proves the effects and versatility of his genius. If I have not the pleasure soon of reading in your valuable Miscellany some observations on the recent republication of Mr. Anstey's Poetical Works, and of the Editor's interesting account of his Father's life, I will endeavour to supply you, Mr. Urban, with some farther particulars and observations. C. T.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

CAN any of your Correspondents inform me, whether the Baronetage of Hutchinson of Castle Sallagh expired with Sir Francis H.; and Roche of Fermoy with Sir Boyle? The title of Viscount Kingsland, though omitted in the peerages and almanacks, is said not to be extinct.

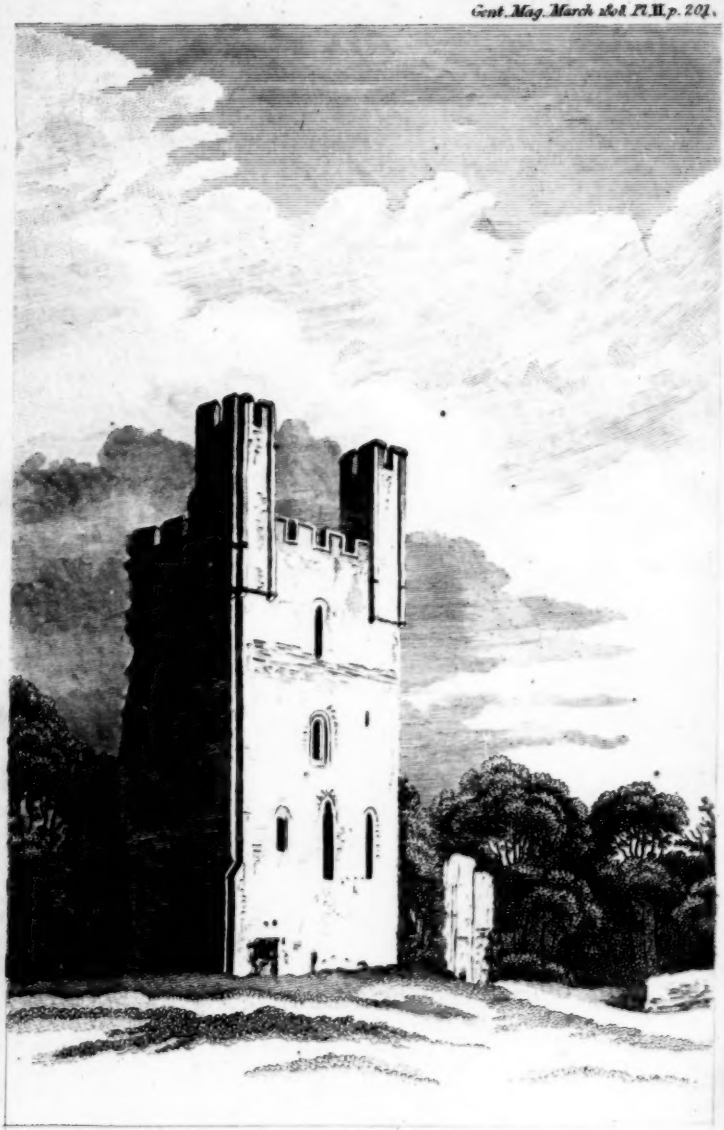
Who is the Sir John Morres, bart. mentioned in LXXVII. 1231? No such title occurs in any of the lists of baronets. The title of Morres of Knockagh, though continued in the almanacks, is in fact (as I am informed) merged in the title of Viscount Mountmorres; the late Lord M. being the next male heir of sir Simon Morres of Knockagh, who died in France issueless, previous to the revolution.

When was the title of Baron of Burren conferred on the Inchiquin family? Lodge is silent on the subject. In enumerating the family titles, he mentions Burren, but does not say when it was granted. G. V.

Mr. Urban, *March* 15.

AMONG a few Extracts which I once made from the Books of the Stationers' Company, I find Lib. C. f. 356, 1598.: "iij° Maij, Mr. Fyrebrand entred for his Copie under thand of Mr. Warden Man, SEAVEN SATYRES, *applied to the Weeke, including the World's ridiculous Follies—vjd.*" Hall's three first Books of "Virgidemiarum" were entered March 21, 1597; and Marston's Metamorphosis of Pigmalion's Image, and Satyres, 27 May 1598: so that the collection of Satires mentioned above must have been at least the second which was published in the time of Queen Elizabeth.—My search for a copy of this Work has been fruitless. Can any of your Readers satisfy me of its existence?

Yours, &c. E.



North West View of the Remains of the Keep of
HEMSLEY CASTLE, YORKSHIRE.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 4.

HAVING in my possession a Deed immediately connected with the one printed in vol. LXXVII. p. 1119, I have now transcribed it, and copied the autograph *(see Plate I. p.* 193); which, with the seal and its surrounding twist, is in fine preservation.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

"This Indenture made at Middelt'm the xxvij day of Juyn the sixtene yere of the reigne of King Edward the iiij^th^ betwene the Right high and myghty Prince Richard Duc of Gloucestre Constable and Admivall of England, and Wardeyn of the West-m'ches of England forneynst Scotland on the one p'tie, and Dame Elizabeth lady Scrop of Massam Wedowe on that other p'tie, Witnessith that the said lady Scrope graunteth by these p'sentes to content and paie to the said Duc or his Assignes yerely in redy money ffrom the deth of Thomas lord Scrope of Massam late her husbande the su'me of CC m^l^rc. st'linges for all suche landes and ten'tes late belonging the said lord Scrope as by the Kinges highnes it and shal be graunted to the said Duc in p'tie of contentacion of his Wages for the keping of the said West-m'ches during the nounage of Thomas now lord Scrope son and heir of the said late lord Scrop if so be that the said Duc contynue still Wardeyn of the said M'ches during the said tyme at the t'mes of Seynt Martyn in Wynter and Whitsontide by even porcions. Also the said lady Scrope graunteth to the said Duc by these p'sentes all wardes, mariages, relieffes, and advousons belonging to the said landes and ten'tes possibly w'out interupcion of the said lady Scrope during the said tyme. And if it happen the said yerely rent of CC m^l^rc. to be behynde in p't or in hole not paied to the said Duc or his Assignes after any of the t'mes aforerehersed by the space of sex wokes, that then the said lady Scrope graunteth by these p'sentes that the said Duc or his Assignes shall entre in to the said landes and ten'tes, and the issues, p'fites, and revenuez thereof p'ceyve and take w'out any cont'diccion or impediment of the said lady or her offic's. And if ye said landes and ten'tes amount not to the su'me of CC m^l^rc. by yere, that than the said lady graunteth that the said Duc shall entre in to landes and ten'tes belonging her as amounteth the su'me that so shall lake of the said CC m^l^rc. and the revenuez therof take and p'ceyve w'out int'rupcion or gayensayeng of the said lady or her offic's. In Witnesse wherof to these p'sent indentures the p'ties abovesaid ent'chaungeably have setto their seales the day and yere abovesaid."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 14.

THIS North-West view of half of the Keep of Helmsley Castle, Yorkshire, *(Plate II.)* was taken in the autumn of 1806. The other half, South-East, has been destroyed. Near the South-West angle of the Keep is a small portion of wall, probably once attached to it. In the distance, to the right, are the remains of an avenue leading from the grand gate of entrance into the castle. I had an idea of going more fully into this description; but, understanding that Mr. J. C. who is occasionally giving the "PRESENT STATE OF YORK" in your Miscellany, intends to submit his opinion on the subject, and the neighbouring Abbey of Rivaux, I shall decline all farther detail.

Yours, &c. Z.

SELECTIONS FROM LE CLERC'S BIBLIOTHEQUE UNIVERSELLE ET HISTORIQUE.—No. III.

Korte Verklaringe van den H. Waterdoop, Courte Explication du S. Batême. Avec quelques remarques sur le Batême des petits Enfans. A Utrecht chez R. van Zyll, 1688, *pages* 106.

WE shall lay before our readers a sketch of the method and design of this sensible and judicious treatise.

I. M. Verrin, minister of the Remonstrants at Utrecht, the author of this treatise, after having shewn that the sacrament of Baptism has been derived from the Jews, as well as that of the Eucharist, undertakes to prove that, in this sacred ceremony, it is not the water which is the *sign*, but the *act of washing*; and, that the *thing signified* is, properly speaking, neither the blood of Jesus Christ, nor the Holy Spirit, but *the new birth*. It is well known that the Jewish Proselytes, after their baptism, were considered as persons born anew, and the old ties of consanguinity and affinity were dissolved by that act. Plutarch, in his Roman Questions, relates a custom of the Greeks, who also represented a species of new birth by an ablution. If persons, who had been supposed to die in a foreign land, returned home; or if sick people, whose lives had been despaired of, recovered their health; they were considered as impure, and excluded

excluded from social intercourse, until they had been washed like new-born infants. Our author's position is, that what is chiefly signified by the baptismal ceremony is the new birth; nor must it be supposed, as he observes, that, by this hypothesis, too contracted a view is given of the nature and end of the ordinance, inasmuch as the new birth is a very comprehensive term: with the idea of a new creature, in the scriptural sense of the word, is connected that of a child of God and a member of his church; and, that such a state evidently supposes in us repentance, faith, holiness, a renunciation of the world, self-denial; and on the part of God, the pardon of sin, the gifts and graces of the holy spirit, and life eternal.

II. After these general considerations, M. Verrin comes to Infant Baptism. He shews that the custom which prevailed among the Jews of baptizing infants gives great weight to the passages usually cited from the New Testament, to confute the arguments of the Mennonites; and then he refers to Vossius, who, he thinks, has proved incontestibly, in his book on Baptism, that they baptized infants in the primitive church; after which he proceeds to answer the chief reasons adduced by the modern Anabaptists.

1. They agree that there is no formal command to baptize infants; to which our author replies, that the general command to initiate, by baptism, into the Christian religion, is a sufficient warrant for the practice of infant baptism; because, since the Jews administered this sacrament to the children of proselytes, had our blessed Lord designed that none should be baptized but adults, that is to say, persons capable of rendering an account of their faith, he would have marked it expressly, so as to leave no room for doubt.

2. The Anabaptists tell us, that it does not appear, by any example, that the Apostles ever baptized infants; in answer to which it may be observed, that the command of our Lord was, "Baptize all nations," and that in the Acts of the Apostles, we read of their baptizing whole households; to which it may be added, that the sacred historians do not enter into the minute detail of contemporary customs, which were universally known and practised, nor do they specify the various practices which must necessarily arise from the institution of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. The Anabaptists might, with equal reason, exclude females from the communion, as infants from baptism, because there is no express command for women to communicate, nor any example on record of the Apostles having admitted women to partake of the Eucharist; and yet we admit them notwithstanding, because it is evident that they are as much interested in the benefits resulting from the death of Christ as the other sex. But our author contends, that we are not so destitute of scripture proofs as the Anabaptists pretend; and he brings forward, with great confidence, the 14th verse of the 7th chap. of 1 Corinth. St. Paul there tells us, that an unbelieving husband is sanctified by a believing wife; and, that the children of Christians are *holy*. It appears, that the Scriptures ascribe this quality to all who had made profession of the Gospel by baptism, and that in whatever sense the terms *holy* and *holiness* are to be taken, they gave a right to what is called the *communion of saints*; now, if the children of Christians have this right, which must be the case, as St. Paul terms them *holy*, surely they ought not to be deprived of a sacrament, which is no more than an outward sign of that holiness.

3. But, say the Mennonites, it is a vain ceremony to baptize infants, who, not having the use of reason, can neither exercise faith nor repentance, nor ratify the promises that are required at baptism. To this objection our author makes the following answers: 1. Circumcision was a seal of the legal covenant, and a solemn engagement to the observance of the law of Moses; and, nevertheless, God had expressly ordained that it should be administered to infants. 2. That the faith which the apostles required, even of adults, before baptism, was no more than a general belief that Jesus Christ was the Messiah, and that God had sent him into the world for our salvation. Accordingly that baptism was no more than an outward mark of the disposition of the mind, to believe in Christ and to receive his doctrine; and it is evident, from various examples of baptism, as recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, that the period of time which passed between their first instruction and their baptism was too short

short to have enabled them to acquire a particular knowledge of all the points of Christian doctrine.

3. That the repentance which the first disciples of Christ required of those whom they introduced into the church by baptism, was a general renunciation of their errors and vices, and a sincere declaration of their readiness to obey the laws of the Gospel. That this disposition was absolutely necessary on their part, their false opinions and their sinful practices being the obstacles to their incorporation into the kingdom of the Messiah. But this was no reason why God might not admit into the church such as had no need of repentance. It is merely accidental that this virtue is attached to baptism; and if repentance from sin were a necessary adjunct of this rite, what shall we say of our blessed Lord's baptism? We must, therefore, regard this ceremony as the sign of a new birth; and we must consider our Lord, in receiving baptism, as apprizing the world, that he was no longer to be viewed in that relation to the Jewish, wherein his birth and circumcision had placed him, but as the head of a new kingdom and of a new law.

4. The last resource of the Mennonites is, that as all our doings ought to conduce to edification; so in this point of view, adult baptism ought to have the preference. But, in reply to this, our author observes: 1. That even admitting this pretext, it is opening an endless source of innovations in religion, of schisms, and disputes in the church. 2. The principal end of baptism is not to excite a transient flash of devotion, but to be a sign of our incorporation into the Christian society, and of our right to the benefits which Jesus Christ hath purchased; otherwise we ought to reiterate this sacrament as we do all the other helps of piety, prayer, praise, the holy communion, the preaching of the word, &c. 3. If the baptism of adults appears more edifying than that of infants, the reason is because it is more rare and pompous. If it were common, and if the baptism of infants were as rare, there is no doubt but the latter would produce the same effect on the mind as the former. Every thing has its good and bad side. It is well known that great numbers postponed their baptism in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, in order to indulge, meanwhile, their sinful propensities, thinking that the baptismal ablution would efface every stain; on the other hand, it is well known that great good has resulted from pious parents reminding their children of their baptismal engagements, and that the recollection of the promises * they publicly made in their name at baptism, has operated as a powerful motive to induce them to train up their offspring in the way wherein they should go.

SCOTO-BRITANNUS.

LETTER XLVIII. ON PRISONS.

Sambrook-court, Feb. 22.

Sunt adhuc curæ hominibus fides et officium†. PLIN. Epist.

I TRANSMIT the following interesting account, inclosed to me, of a well-constructed Prison, with great pleasure, as it must afford similar gratification to every humane reader; and the more so, as the internal management appears to correspond with the excellent plan of the edifice.

J. C. LETTSOM.

WINCHESTER.

Gaoler, *John White*; salary, 200*l.* and two guineas a year for keeping a check account of bread delivered; garnish abolished. Chaplain, Rev. *Nicholas Westcomb*; Duty, prayers and sermon on Sunday, and prayers on Wednesday and Friday; Salary, 70*l.* for Gaol and Bridewell. Surgeon, *Mr. Giles Lyford*; salary 100*l.*, for felons, common-side debtors, and bridewell-prisoners.

Remarks.

To prevent encroachments, the ground purchased recently by the county extends about twelve feet beyond what is occupied by the gaol. The prison is enclosed on three sides by a low fence wall, ten feet high; in the centre of which, on the East, or principal front, is the entrance. This is rendered very conspicuous by a noble and spacious gate, of the Tuscan order, constructed from a design of Vignola, at the Farnese-gardens' gate, or entrance into the Campo Vaccini; and adorned with rustic columns and pilasters; supporting a handsome entablature.

* In the Presbyterian churches, at home and abroad, parents are the sponsors.

† The offices of kindness and fidelity are yet cultivated among men.

On

On a tablet over the entrance is the following inscription:

"This County Gaol was erected in the forty-fifth year of the reign of his Majesty George the Third, and in the year of our Lord,

M,DCCC,V.

"Moneypenny, Architect."

At sixty feet distance on each side of the gate, are rustic piers, connected with the gate by an iron railing. The principal front of this building is 220 feet in length, and is designed to form three advanced structures: the chief entrance is in the middle structure, and on each side are the public entrances to the court-yard, with rooms for the turnkeys adjoining.

The spaces between the advanced structures are ornamented with niches, adorned in a style of chaste simplicity, and the angles are embossed with rustic quoins; the parts of which all are composed, are large, few in number, and of a bold relief, characteristic of the purpose of the building.

Over the niches are moulded square compartments, which give a simple and easy relief to the space, between the crowning of the niches and the beautiful Doric cornice, which is a grand and striking object, imitated from the theatre of Marcellus at Rome, excepting in the dentil band, which here remains uncut, and the soffit of the corona is divested of its ornaments.

The keeper's house, a large and convenient dwelling, is in the centre of the building, and affords from each floor an entire communication, by arcades, all round the prison, without the necessity of passing the courts: these arcades are likewise very convenient for the debtors; giving them an easy and open communication to their apartments, and a great accommodation in walking and enjoying exercise in wet weather.

The ascent to the floors of these arcades, which are paved with flag-stones, is by stone stair-cases, guarded by iron-railing. Over each arcade, on the master-debtors' side, are six sleeping-rooms, 16 feet square, and nearly 11 feet high; and a kitchen, or mess-room, 24 feet by 22, with a large fire-place, dining-table, shelves, and cupboards for provisions. They have also two rooms on the ground-floor, of the same size; one of which is a day-room, and the other for the debtor to see his friends in. The bed-rooms are furnished with a wood lath-bedstead, palliasse, feather-bed, blanket, sheets, and rug, at 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week.

The court for common-side debtors is separated from that of the master's side by an iron-railing, and is of equal size, *viz.* 84 feet by 74; they have likewise three floors of arcades, that lead to their sleeping-rooms; three of which are on the ground-floor; three on the first-story, with a mess-room, the same as on the master's side; and three on the attic story, with an infirmary. To these sleeping-rooms, which are the same as those on the master's side, the county allows a straw-in-sacking-bed, a blanket, and coverlet, *gratis*.

In the women-debtors' court, which is 80 feet by 35, and situated on the South side of the prison, are four spacious rooms, of like construction with those of the other debtors: one of these rooms is furnished by the keeper, at 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* week; and the others have a straw-in-sacking bed, blanket, and coverlet, at the county's expence. Every room has a bath-stove grate, an iron shovel and poker, and a coal-box, which holds two bushels: the recess on each side the chimney has a shelf 18 inches wide, for placing their provisions, &c. All the debtors' rooms are boarded, with each a sash window, 5 feet 6 by 3 feet 6, and a grated unglazed aperture over the door, 3 feet by 1 foot 6. This court has no arcades, but a door out of it communicates with the chapel. The reservoir is filled by an hydraulic pump, from a well of fine water adjoining; and being judiciously placed in the centre of the men-debtors' courts, is both convenient and ornamental, forming an elegant arcade beneath the cistern. Within these arcades are placed two large stone-troughs, with each a pipe and cock, so that the debtors may enjoy all the use of a constant supply of water, under cover, from the reservoir. Pipes are also laid on to the keeper's house, and to the court for women-debtors.

The court for female felons is situated on the North side of the new buildings, and of 105 feet by 45. On the ground floor is a spacious day-room, 24 feet by 22, and nearly 11 feet high, with iron grated and glazed windows; paved with flag-stone; well supplied with water by a pipe and cock from the reservoir, placed in the men-debtors' court; and is fitted up with fire-place, benches,

benches, table, and shelves 18 inches wide, in each chimney recess, for provisions; and a water-trough.

Within the court are three floors of arcades, containing three cells, or night-rooms on each floor, of 15 feet by 7, and nearly 11 feet high. The ascent to the upper rooms is by a stone stair-case, guarded by iron rails. These cells are well aired by grated apertures over the doors of 3 feet by 1 foot 6, without glass; and there is another aperture through each partition-wall to the stair-case, whereby a free circulation of air is obtained; and which, with the spaciousness of the rooms, cannot fail, with attention, to make this part of the prison always healthy. There is also on the upper floor, an infirmary-room, 24 feet by 22, with two sash-windows, and proper conveniences for sick persons.

The male felons' apartments in this prison, as they stood in 1807, were erected upon a piece of ground that was purchased in the year 1788, adjoining to the old building. A lobby, or passage, 28 feet long and 6 feet wide, leads to the centre building; and on each side are two courts, of about 60 feet by 35. On the ground floor in each court-yard is a day room, 13 feet square, with fire-place, table, benches, shelves, a water cock, and stone washing trough; also four sleeping cells, each nine feet by six, lined with oak plank, with iron-grated unglazed windows, 18 feet by 14, and inside shutters, in each of which there is a pane of knob-bed-glass.

In the centre of the building, on the ground floor, is the turnkey's lodge, and behind that his sitting room. On the first story are 24 sleeping cells, and a room for each of the turnkeys, which commands a view of the four court yards. On the second, or attic story, are 16 sleeping cells, and 4 infirmary rooms.

The total number of men felons' cells therefore is 56, with four day rooms, and four infirmary rooms. Each cell is 9 feet by 6, and fitted up with wheat straw in canvas bed, 2 blankets, a rug, and pewter chamber utensils: and all, except those on the ground-floor, open into lobbies 4 feet wide.

The various sewers are placed at the end of the several wings of the prison, on the outside of the stair-cases, the vaults of which are 60 feet deep. There are also pens adjoining the sewers, for ashes, &c., forming together little buildings, equally useful and ornamental.

The court yards here are so extensive and open, that the paving of them entirely with flag-stones is thought unnecessary; yet, in order that prisoners may enjoy the free use of them, spacious foot-paths of stone are laid out in various directions, and the intermediate parts are covered with fine gravel.

It is to be regretted, that when this addition was made to the prison, a new Chapel also was not built. The present old one is 28 feet by 25, and 12 feet high; therefore low and inconvenient. And although the sexes are separated in the area of the building, they sit on benches or forms, very near to, and in full view of each other.

Debtors have the *option of attending divine service*; but, if they neglect, are locked up in their rooms till it is over. The Rev. *John Lee*, a Romish Priest, gratuitously attends those prisoners who are of the same persuasion.

Underneath the chapel is a large store-room in which are deposited the fuel, &c., granted for the use of the prisoners.

The day-rooms have coals allowed, with kettles, and other utensils for cooking. Common-side debtors have about forty bushels of coals for winter consumption.

No employment has hitherto been provided by the County: but such Prisoners as are of handicraft trades are permitted to procure work from without, and have the whole of their earnings.

Saint Cross's Hospital *Bread*, called the *Dole*, is a small Loaf, given to each of the Prisoners six times a year: viz. Easter-eve, Whitsun-eve, May the 3d, August the 10th, October the 31st, and Christmas-eve: upon sending thither the number of Prisoners in custody on each of those days, the same number of Loaves is put by, and sent for the day following.

The Prisoners are obliged to wash their hands and face every morning: they have clean linen once a week, and are shaved twice weekly.

Mops, brooms, brushes, soap, and all other requisites for prison cleanliness, are provided for the whole gaol by the considerate Magistrates: and every prisoner must sweep his room, and wash it daily in Summer, and weekly in Winter.

Here

Here is no gaol uniform provided; but if a prisoner be ragged or filthy in apparel, he is furnished with suitable clothing. A large tub is ready for a bath.

☞ All prisoners are prudently discharged in a morning, and have money given them, according to the distance from their respective homes.

The worthy keeper is humane, intelligent, and attentive; and the prison remarkably clean.

Through the exertions of that active and excellent magistrate, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay*, Bart., M.P. for the county, a fund has been established here, for the relief of those poor debtors who are unable to sue for their six-pences, supersedeas, &c., and likewise to give some temporary assistance, to enable them to go to their respective homes. If similar institutions were established throughout England and Wales, it would be productive of infinite good: in Wales particularly so, where many poor debtors are confined for three or four pounds, and the expence of suing for their aliment is greater than the original debt.

Number of debtors 23d of September, 1807, Twenty-three, and felons, &c. Eighteen.

My dear Friend,

I shall make no apology for trespassing on your patience by this long narrative, because I know it must be more than counterbalanced by the pleasure you will receive in the perusal. Adieu. Yours truly, James Neild.

Doctor Lettsom, London.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 13.

I HAD just read the observations of your ingenious correspondent on the *Thule* and *Taprobane* of the Antients, when I took up the Description of Ceylon by the Reverend James Cordiner, who, in his first chapter, enters into the discussion whether *Taprobane* was the name given to Ceylon, or Sumatra. He is inclined, I think, to the former opinion; and I would refer T. R. to his various reasons for so doing, which, I confess, seem to carry conviction. The circumstance indeed of the island of Ceylon still bearing the name of *Lanca* in the Cingalese language, which it has borne from the remotest antiquity, and of *Tapobou* in the Sanscrit, both words having nearly the same signification, and implying the holy land (or land of prayer); and the great similarity of this latter word to *Taprobane*, must certainly induce us to persist in the generally received hypothesis.

After all, may it not be possible that, in the infancy of the sciences of Navigation and Geography, both these islands of Ceylon and Sumatra may have been described under the same name? The intercourse with the continent of Asia was then by no means frequent; one set of navigators might have discovered Ceylon; another, Sumatra; and when their accounts were compared, they might have been inclined, from the similarity which would have appeared between them (for the general face of both islands, in point of beauty of landscape, is described by travellers as much the same), to think that they had all visited the same place. Both the islands in question were certainly known to the Antients: for, however much we may suppose the land of Ceylon formerly to have extended, we can scarcely fancy that it ever existed with the line passing through it as described by Ptolemy. Ptolemy therefore may have referred to Sumatra, and Strabo to Ceylon; how should it happen otherwise that we have the two islands, and but one name? for, though by M. D'Ainville, in his map "Orbis Veteribus Notus," Sumatra is called Gabadii Insula, I am not able to discover any authority to support him. Might not Gabadii Insula mean Java?

E. W.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 12.

I AM somewhat surprised to find two of your correspondents, p. 998 of your last volume, enter into a comparison between that pretty little trifle the *Butterfly's Ball*, and an imitation of it, styled the *Peacock at Home*; and still more at their endeavours to deduce a preference in favour of the latter: when, upon a fair statement of circumstances, we ought to forget the *Butterfly's Ball*, in order to see the *Peacock at Home* to advantage.

I am, Mr. Urban, an old fellow like yourself: it is therefore a vain attempt to influence my judgment, by telling me that the *Peacock at Home* was written

* My worthy friend, and able coadjutor in an examination and report of the state of convicts in Portsmouth and Langston Harbours, drawn up 16 March, 1802; and to whom it will give great pleasure to be informed, that since the new system has been adopted, the convicts are, in every respect more healthy and comfortable.

ten by a lady. If a lady wishes to avail herself of her sex, let her go to tea parties, and shew herself in a drawing room; at balls, and other meetings, where compliments are currency, they will, and ought to be allowed to her; but circumstances are widely different, when she extends her pretensions to promotion in the republick of letters. The members of this republick regulate their concerns by stern maxims; and though a work of merit from a female pen may perhaps be over-rated, as catching the judges by surprise, yet no bad performance will gain currency on that account; and mere toleration on any account is but cold amends for the labour of composition; now for the application.

Two writers, whom, like John Doe and Richard Roe, so well known in the courts of Westminster hall, I shall designate by D. and R. attempt the same species of composition: R. wrote a pretty little poem, to amuse his children; interesting by the simplicity of its construction, and well adapted to infantine apprehensions: it met, of course, with general applause. D. upon this, snatches hold of the idea, and writes an imitation, evidently with the purpose of surpassing the original. To purloin and work upon another man's ideas, in order to rival him, is generally deemed a servile kind of proceeding; and argues something invidious in the motive: we therefore find it seldom succeeds, as in truth and justice it ought not. To examine the instance before us:

R. framed a light entertaining apologue, in which he introduced characters familiar to children, because daily before their observation. The imitator, conscious of the merit of the piece, but not perceiving that it depended on the simplicity of the materials, endeavoured to improve the plan by embellishment. Hence, recourse was had to books of ornithology, to select a more respectable company; and hence, a strange congregation is formed of birds, many of them not only strangers to us, but to each other. We find the cassowary, flamingo, taylor-bird (*cuculus indicator*), ptarmigan, eider-duck, grouse, chough, panting, trumpeter, widow (or whydah) bird, heron, &c. Now, though this goodly assemblage may show the extent of the writer's reading; so remote are they from the knowledge of children, that not many of their parents will be qualified to satisfy inquiries concerning them: and even if they could, such tedious explanations would not render the story engaging to juvenile minds. Here, therefore, the strained attempt at superiority has betrayed the writer into absurdity. The utmost praise then that the Peacock at Home is entitled to, is that of being a tolerable poem, constructed on a second-hand model; and its being announced as the work of a Lady can serve no better purpose than perhaps to suggest a wish that she had been otherwise employed.

Yours, &c. OUNDLEIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Feb. 2.*

ABOUT six years ago, a young buzzard (*Falco Buteo* of Linnæus) was caught in the park of Lord Spencer Chichester at Fisherwick, near this place, and brought to the house of Mr. Jarvis, a farmer of Wittington. After it was completely domesticated, it was suffered to go at large about the premises, and a wood box was made, and put in the garden, to which it used to retire. The following year it made a nest, and laid two eggs in this box, and sat them with great patience, but they were unprolific. The year following it made another nest in the box, and the farmer taking the hint, put in four hen's eggs, which the buzzard hatched, and has regularly every year since hatched and reared three or four chicken. After the young are excluded, it seems to have all the cares of a mother, and feeds and defends them with the greatest vigilance; on these occasions, it will scarce admit any one into the garden, and fowls, dogs, and other animals, are attacked without mercy. If meat is thrown down, it will seize it, and tear it into small pieces for the chicken, which attend his screaming noise with as much avidity, and with the same notes of complacency, as they would the clacking of their natural mother. It also hovers them the same as a hen.

At the same house there is another very singular circumstance. A duck bred between the Muscovy and common duck (probably a Hybred bird) flies a considerable height every evening, and perches among the fowls, and seems to court their society and affect their manners all day; frequently he will perch on a gate or rail, with the fowls, and not unfrequently has been known to fly up in a tree and there perch with them.

A STAFFORDSHIRE FARMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, March* 3.

THOUGH much, perhaps enough, has been already said in your Magazine respecting the monogram of I.H.S. yet I cannot refrain from transcribing a few lines from an antient MS poem on the festivals of the church, (which by the kindness of a friend is now in my possession,) as the extract will, I conceive, elucidate this subject of antiquarian controversy far better than any conjectures of

Yours, WILLIAM HAMPER.

And furthermore ye story doth devyse,
The same day right forthwith anone,
In the temple as they him circumcyse,
He named was *Jesus* of echone,
The which name, long or y^{t} agone,
Was of ye Angell tolde and sayde afore
To his moder, ere y^{t} he was bore.

But to reherce y^{t} grete worthynesse
Of this name wch may not be descryved,
My wittes ben all so dulle with rudenesse,
And in the chayne of ignoraunce so gyved,
That I alas of conning am deprived,
Through lacke of witte in any maner wyse,
To undersonge so passing hygh empryse.

Then follow thirty-two stanzas, describing the efficacy of this name "that hertes most desyer," which introduce this petition:

And Christ Jesu, we prayen unto thee,
Let thy name, whether we ryde or gone,
In eche peryll & eche adversyte,
Be our defense ayein our mortall fone,
To make them stonde styll as any stone,
And all y^{t} casten us falsely to warrey,
Make their malyce mekely to obeye
Unto thy name, and make them stonde abacke,
Ere they have power to werche their cruell splght,
And wicked spyrites so horyble & blacke
Let *thy holy name* drive them out of sight,
And in our forehede when we J.H.S. impresse,
Make us of grace their malice to oppresse.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 11.

HAVING read with extraordinary pleasure the essays on Gothic Architecture published by Mr. Taylor, I was induced to consider the different opinions of the learned on the name or names proper to be substituted for the term *Gothic*, as applied to particular kinds of architecture, which being universally acknowledged inappropriate, renders such a measure necessary.

The best names are such as convey the clearest idea of the objects named; this is most likely to be obtained either by a simple indication of their origin or composition.

Chemistry has afforded a striking example of advantages derived from this principle, the new nomenclature of which was adopted amidst wavering opinions, by an union of those who were the most celebrated in the science, and their exertions have had the happiest effect.

Analogy defines that similar steps are requisite in the study of Antiquities; till such a measure takes place, I hope it may not be considered presuming in any individual offering his opinion.

Simply considered, independent of certain ornaments or additional appendages, there have been but two kinds of Architecture prevalent in England; the first used by our Saxon ancestors, composed of circular arches, and massy round columns, being a distant imitation of the Tuscan; as to that of the Normans, all agree, it was no other than the Saxon on an enlarged scale; it is therefore still the same, for it is not the size of the building, but the proportions and forms that constitute the orders; if then we call this the Saxon style from its origin, where can be the objection?

The second consists of pointed arches, and clustered columns; and in many buildings, like Salisbury Cathedral, terminating in a pyramid.

Although from the most reasonable supposition gradually and progressively arising from the former; it is nevertheless a distinct, entire, and original order; this obtained by slow degrees, not only in England, but in various parts of Europe, till in the thirteenth century we find it complete. In this the origin is not so apparent, and doubts still remain with some as to its extraction; consequently for its name we must refer to its composition, whence Dr. Milner has judiciously called it the Pointed style.

This is the only architecture that has any just claim to originality of invention since the Grecian: why therefore should it not be named, with the Doric and Ionic, the Pyramidic order?

I hope you will excuse these observations from one who can but own himself a novice in the subject of Antiquities; but as it is his intention to make further remarks, he will be happy to attend to the animadversions of those who may be more competent.

Your's, &c.

Friar St. Reading. ANTHONY FOGG.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

IT is not at all to be wondered at, that there should be different opinions on the point stated by Clericus on behalf of the poor Man, whom he considers entitled to an entailed estate. On so insufficient a statement of the case, it is impossible to give any opinion at all. Merely saying that the man's aunt was in possession of an entailed estate, and that he is her heir at law, is saying nothing on which an opinion either one way or the other can be founded. Before it can be determined whether the poor Man for whom Clericus is so warmly interested is entitled to any thing, the deed or will creating the entail must be seen; and its contents, as far as they relate to the property in question, must be stated. It may be easy to obtain a copy of the will creating the entail, supposing it to arise under a will, by applying to the proper ecclesiastical court where it might be expected to have been proved. As far as conjecture may be of any use, it is in favour of the man's claim. The passing of a fine subsequently to the death of the aunt, is certainly a very suspicious circumstance, and enough to authorize an investigation into the title of the present possessor. If the fact can be established that the property was left away from the heir at law, under any misrepresentation of his being dead, such a circumstance of fraud would be good ground to set aside the will, in case the aunt had power to make one.

If there should be reason to suppose the person entitled to the property in question by virtue of an entail, and there are no other means of his procuring a sight of the instrument creating it; it would be advisable for him to file a bill of discovery against the present possessor, to obtain the necessary knowledge of his title. Z.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK I. EPISTLE XVI.

TO QUINCTIA.

QUINCTIA was the name of one of the oldest patrician families of Rome; and, as usual, was divided into several branches, distinguished by particular surnames. In the time of our Poet, there was of this family a Titus Quinctius Flamininus who filled the office of a Triumvir Monetalis,* and to whom perhaps some strokes in this epistle might apply. But the cast of the whole seems to imply an old companionship, and a sort of familiarity that is only suitable to persons of equal rank. It is therefore rather to be supposed, that the friend with whom Horace in this epistle moralizes so seriously and without compliment was the Hirpinus to whom he had some years before addressed an ode of the familiar kind *. The surname Hirpinus is a competent proof, that this Quinctius was not of the noble family of that name, but originally an Hirpinian; (for so a small tribe of Samnite descent, inhabiting the country between the Picentes, the Appennines, and the territory of the Samnites, was called); who, according to the custom of the Romans, only bore that name because he had obtained the privileges of a Roman citizen by the procuration of a person of the name of Quinctius. But what peculiar part he acted at Rome, and how it came to pass, that, as Horace says, all Rome comprised him in the number of its happy ones, is not known.

On comparing the before-mentioned ode with this epistle we shall find it highly probable, that he was one of those, who, by patronage, speculation, and prudence, had arrived to wealth and consequence; or, according to the vulgar phrase, had made their fortune. That this, at the time when Horace wrote the ode to him, was his plan and grand concern, the expressions—*nec trepides in usum poscentis ævi pauca—quid æternis minorem consiliis animum fatigas?*—as plainly evince, as several in the present epistle do, that his plan succeeded—and that, among other means, he had had the art particularly to employ the reputation of an honest and blameless man as the ladder to his good fortune. I figure to myself this Quinctius as one of those clever fellows who, by taking good conduct and integrity for one and the same thing, persuade the world, and at last perhaps themselves also, to think better of them than they deserve—a man who is so judicious as always to turn his best side outwards, and always to give his actions a handsome motive, and his motives always a handsome name; who always behaves in such a manner that every one may be satisfied with him; will no more injure himself in the opinion of bad men than of good: and, when, by this means, he has made

* Vaillant, Numism. Famil. Roman. vol. I. p. 329.

* The 11th of book I.

his fortune, and at the same time, with very little expense, has put himself in possession of a generally good reputation, without in reality being better than millions of others, who have only wanted his luck and his pliability, for appearing, with just as little intrinsic worth, in an equally favourable light. The manner in which Horace feels his pulse seems to me to make this representation of his character necessary. For, the pedantry of delivering a severe moral harangue to every friend, or to the first person that comes in his way, no man will impute to our Poet who knows any thing of him. But to an old comrade, to whom we have always shewn ourselves *in puris naturalibus*, we may properly, as opportunity offers, whisper a word or two in confidence; and it is highly consistent with friendship, when we see our friend abandoned by his good genius, to do the office of that genius for him, and to rouze the self-deceived friend from a slumber that might prove fatal to him. The moral conveyed in the greater part of this beautiful epistle is comprehended in that single line of Æschylus, where, speaking of Amphiaraus, one of the seven heroes at the attack of Thebes, he says:

Οὐ γὰρ δοκεῖν ἄριστος ἀλλ' εἶναι θέλει. ver. 598.
He will, not seem, but be, the best.

Men who have not fortitude enough to be faithful to the voice of the divinity within them, whose approbation alone can give tranquillity of mind, and the complete assurance that we are what we ought to be, endeavour to procure themselves a kind of compensation for it in being accounted by others what in reality they are not, but earnestly wish they were—and make use of the good opinion they have extorted or filched or begged from the world, as a sort of letter of credit against the testimony of their own conscience. They seek honour, says Aristotle, in order to believe, on the word of other people, that they are of some value. Horace, who will let nobody pass for wise and good who does not know for certain that he is so, though the whole world should maintain the contrary, is not more a Stoic on that account than all other plain and honest men, who have always said the same thing, not because it is a maxim of the Stoics, but because it is a self-evident truth. Wisdom and virtue, in his opinion, are every body's proper concern; to deceive others on their subject is to deceive oneself; and though we were able to do it in so masterly a manner that the deceit should be never found out; yet in the final issue, we, and not others, are the fools. The whole of his reasoning is purely Socratical, both in matter and manner, "Why wish to seem what thou hast not the courage to be? The opinion of other people can never make thee what thou art not: Be in reality an honest man—or put off the semblance of that character. Wilt thou be the former; then be so entirely: live according to the rule engraven on thy heart, not according to the judgment of the world: free thyself from all that would destroy or disturb the bright and serene enjoyment of thy self, the only exclusive property of the wise and good. Dost thou feel that thou hast not force enough for this? well then, renounce also the pretensions to the character of a free and honourable man. Slaves are useful in many respects; and may even be happy in their way. But he alone deserves the name, of which the world is so liberal, the name of an honest man, who, whenever truth and justice are in question, or the maintenance of his own character, esteems nothing as a good that men can deprive him of, and nothing that they can cause him to suffer, as an evil." This is the moral of the epistle before us; and I know of no better.

To conclude; the poet, by the description he gives of his rural estate in the opening of this epistle, has rendered it highly interesting to all those who have so much affection for a person that lived 1800 years ago, as to be curious about a qualification which he accounted a principal ingredient in his happiness, and, in some sort, to number it among the tenants of their imagination. The real situation of Horace's Sabinum has given employment to numbers of the learned since the revival of antient literature.—But, with all their pains, they have not been able to discover any thing more than what Horace himself says of it; namely, that his estate was situate in the hilly part of the Sabine territory, a few miles across the Tiber, on the little river Digentia, between the mountains Lucretilis and Ustica, and the village Mandela, not far from the little town of Varia; that there was an old ruinous temple of the goddess Vacuna in that district, and a few other circumstances of a like nature. We

may

may easily suppose that the eighteen hundred years elapsed between the time of Horace and the present, in which interval the whole figure of Rome, Latium, Campania, &c. has so prodigiously changed, not much has been left remaining of Horace's farm. And yet the Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, whom I have already had occasion to notice, has not been deterred from examining into these parts, till at last he has discovered that the antient Varia is the village now known under the name of Vico-Varo; that the mount Lucretilis is the present Monte Gennaro; the old Digentia, the modern Licenza, and the decayed Chapel to Vacuna, the still existing ruins of a Temple of Fortune, restored by Vespasian, &c. The whole vale is now called Valle di Licenza, and belongs to the Prince Borghese. This discovery seemed of so much consequence to Mons. l'Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, that, by the help of the universal combination of things (which left him in no lack of rich sources and mines of collateral research) has written a work upon it in three thick large octavo volumes, which (as far as may be judged without having actually visited the place) leaves but little to the admirers of antiquity, who may be as much concerned in this discovery as himself, to regret, except the trouble—of reading his book.

Valle.] This vale, with the bordering hills called Ustica, is at present Valle di Licenza.

Fons.] Probably the principal source of the little river Digentia.

Septembribus horis.] If we compare the description which Horace here gives of his estate, with the epistle to his *villicus* and some other passages, I think it must plainly appear, that just so much sensibility for artless nature, so much love of quietness and ease, so much modesty and contentedness, in short, just such a philosophical head, and such gaiety of heart, as he possessed, was necessary for taking so much real delight in his Sabinum as he did. We should be greatly mistaken were we to imagine it such a villa as that elegant little estate of Cicero's, which, in one of his letters to Atticus he styles *Italiæ ocellus**, or one in the taste of Pliny's, of which Mr. Robert Castell, in his magnificent work, The Villas of the Antients illustrated, has given so beautiful a representation. Such a villa would neither have suited with the rank and fortune nor with the disposition of Horace; and Mæcenas knew better what was fit for his Poet. It was in fact only a Sabine farm, one of those *prædia rustica*, of which Mæcenas doubtless had more than he himself knew of, situated in not one of the fertilest regions; and of very moderate produce: but it had every requisite for rendering Horace so happy, that he had nothing to wish for more.

Nor here an ivory cornice shines,
Nor columns of Hymettian mines
Proudly support their citron beams,
Nor rich with gold my cieling flames;
Nor have I, like an heir unknown,
Seiz'd upon Attalus's throne;
Nor dames, to happier fortunes bred,
Draw down for me the purple thread;
Yet, with a firm and honest heart,
Unknowing or of fraud or art,
A liberal vein of genius blest,
I'm by the rich and great carest.
My patron's gift, my Sabine field,
Shall all its rural plenty yield;
And, happy in that rural store,
Of heaven and him I ask no more.
Francis, Ode 16. *lib.* II.

In another ode, to his powerful friend, he says:

Far from the quarters of the great,
Happy, though naked, I retreat,
And to th' unwishing few with joy
A bless'd and bold deserter fly;
True lord of what the great despise,
In real, richer pomp I rise;
Than if, from fair Apulia's plain,
I stor'd in heaps the various grain;
While of the wealthy mass secure
Amidst the rich abundance poor.
A stream clear-flowing through my ground;
A wood, which a few acres bound;
A little farm of kindly soil,
Nor faithless to its master's toil,
Shall tell the Consul whose domain
Extends o'er Afric's fertile plain,
Though of his envied lot possess'd,
He ne'er shall be like Horace bless'd.
Though nor the fam'd Calabrian bee
Collects its flowery sweets for me;
For me no Formian vintage grows,
With mellow'd warmth where Bacchus flows;
Nor on the verdant Gallic mead
My flocks of richer fleeces feed;
Yet am I not with want oppress,
Which vainly seeks the port of rest,

* Ep. 6. lib. xvi. The abbé Mongault must at least have felt the beauty of this expression, though it is beyond the power of translation. Cicero calls his fine *villulas*, not his, but Italy's *ocellus*; the term therefore implies, that they shine from all Italy, as fine eyes from a lovely face.

Nor

Nor would thy bounteous hand deny
My largest wishes to supply;
But while those wishes I restrain, &c.
Francis, Ode 16. *lib.* iii.

And why,
On columns, raised in modern style,
Why should I plan the lofty pile
To rise with envied state?
Why, for a vain superfluous store,
Which would encumber me the more,
Resign my Sabine seat?
Francis, Ode 1. *lib.* iii.

Among the immense number of villas and rural estates of the noble Romans of those times, we find Tiburtine, Prænestine, Albanian, Tusculan, Baian, Formian, &c. in great abundance; every beautiful part of Latium, and the whole of the inchanting coast of Campania, were covered with them.—But to have a Sabinum, and to be contented with it, to dwell at it with pleasure, to feel happy there—could only be said of Horace. With the single exception of the country about Reate and the Velinian lake—which on account of its pleasantness was called *rosea*, and of which its inhabitants thought so highly, that they spoke of it as of the Sabine Tempe*, what was properly called the Sabine province, was rude, hilly, and for the most part of such a quality that none but so frugal, so laborious, and contented a people as the Sabines could force from it a necessary support. But Horace, whose temper led him to regard all that was not in his own power on its best side, could find in his Ustica beauties such as neither Tibur nor Baiæ had to produce.

——What you call inhospitably drear,
To me with beauty and delight appear,

said he to his Villicus: and, with all his urbanity and his habit of living with the choicest company of Rome, he was never better pleased than among his honest-hearted Sabines, who, uncorrupted in mind and body, still retained their antient simplicity of manners: where the women were still chaste, and the husband neither doubted nor had reason to doubt whether he were the father of his children. His writings are replete with little strokes that discover his satisfaction in this honest uncorrupted race of men, amongst whom he could cheer his heart with vestiges of the golden Saturnian age †,—and it was not the luxurious *soupés* at the sumptuous board of Mæcenas or Sallustius, where the subject of conversation was, whether Læpos danced gracefully or not; but his little evening-repasts, in the presence of his own *penates*, amongst his Sabine neighbours, where the talk was only about such things as it immately concerns us to know, and which not to know is a great misfortune; it is these which he wishes with so much ardour and emotion to recall: *O noctes cœnaque deum!*

It is in this light, methinks, that we should contemplate our Poet with his Sabinum. The good Abbé Cap Martin de Chaupy, who, while continually assuring us to the contrary, is always apt to transform it into an elegant villa, and every moment is speaking of the *chateau d'Horace*, seems to have understood but little of his true disposition. Nothing however can exceed the quixotism with which the real or imaginary discovery of the ruins of Horace's country-house has filled the brain of this learned gentleman. His mode of reasoning has taken a peculiar turn from it. An instance or two will suffice to shew the truth of this observation. He tells us that Horace's estate was a *domaine considerable*; nothing like a farm or cottage, as the French translators commonly expound it, but *une petite terre*, a small domain: and in order to prove it, he refers us to what Horace himself says in his epistle to his bailiff, that, *it consists of five hearths*. This, however, Horace does not say; he only says, that his estate did anciently, that is, before it was melted down into one single property, consist of five hearths.* This meaning results from the whole context; and we must entertain singular notions of the then constitution of Italy, for imagining that the proprietor of a country estate was hereditary lord of it with all manorial rights, as M. Cap Martin seems to do. Presently after we come to something better still. Horace, says he, gives us a very exact detail of the particular quality of all the parts of his domain. For example, in the third satire of the second book, where he talks with Damasippus about it. Whereas the original says: si vacuum *tepido* cepisset *villula tecto*. And what now does this mean in the opinion of M. l'Abbé Cap Martin? *Il represente l'habitation*,

* Cicero ad Attic. lib. iv. p. 15.

† Epod. 2. ver. 39, & seq.; Od. 3. lib. iii.

* See our first note on the 14th epistle.

says

says he, *sous les traits* d'un petit chateau bien clos.—"But," he adds, "this must only be understood in comparison with royal houses and with the palaces of the kings of Persia; for, that his *chateau* was not so inconsiderable in itself is apparent from two texts of our Poet."—However, for fear it should be thought I do the man wrong, I will let him speak his own language. *Le premier est, ou Horace confesse à Mæcene le peu d'accord qu'il y avoit souvent entre ses maximes et sa conduite; dont il apporte pour exemple* le caprice dont il detruisoit ce qu'il avoit bâti, *par le seul motif de donner aux parties de son edifice des formes plus agreables.*—And where does Horace say all this? Who would have suspected it to be the meaning of the following verse in the first epistle to Mæcenas?

Quid? mea cum pugnat sententia secum,
Dirùt, ædificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, &c.

Suppose, which, however, is not proved, that Horace here speaks not merely *ex hypothesi*, and has not, as poets often do, used the present for the conditional tense; suppose, which yet is still less demonstrable, that the metaphors he here employs are to be taken in a literal sense; what at last will this passage prove in favour of the considerableness of the *chateau d'Horace*? Just as much as the second text, where Damasippus (that is, himself) upbraids him in the review of his follies:

First, that you build, and, scarce of two foot height,
Mimic the mighty stature of the great.
While you, forsooth, a dwarf in arms, deride
His haughty spirit and gigantic stride,
Yet are you less ridiculous, who dare,
Mere mimic, with Mæcenas to compare? &c.
Francis, Sat. lib. ii. 3.

Horace built both this and that at his *villula*, which, in all probability never was any thing better than an ordinary farm-house, and perhaps, solely with regard to its conveniency, stood in need of several alterations. And if afterwards he added some few matters for its decoration; then, according to his standard, he might have made something handsome of his *villula*; and yet, after all, it would have remained but a simple farm in comparison of those Ciceronian *ocellos Italiæ*. "But Horace accuses himself of having presumed to vie with Mæcenas in building!"—And even this I affirm to be a plain proof that he was wiser than M. Cap Martin, though his sworn admirer, supposes him. Such open self-accusations put in the mouth of another are masked vindications. Horace knew that he was in no want of good friends who wished to make him appear ridiculous in the eyes of the world, and perhaps to Mæcenas himself, for pretending to build. He had only to make a larger entrance to his house, or lay down a better floor, and he might be pretty sure, that his admirers, a Tigellius, Pantilius and company, would decry him at Rome for a petty Lucullus. The surest means for preventing all possible misconstruction was by bantering himself on his fondness for building; and he had only to put the silly accusation of attempting to ape Mæcenas into the mouth of such a fool as Damasippus, for making the absurdity of it palpable to every one.

This specimen of the adroitness of M. Cap Martin in twisting the text of Horace in favour of the *chateau* with which his imagination was possessed, together with what I have already mentioned of his discovery of the Horatian gardens, might more than suffice to shew us the manner of this new expositor; if I did not think myself in some measure obliged to vindicate the usual exposition of the first verse of this epistle against his objections, by shewing how his preconceived opinion has here also led him astray.—"We see," says he, "from this text, that the country estate of Horace was deficient in nothing that is requisite to a well-conditioned possession; it had plots of ground, some of which were laid out in tillage, and some planted with fruit and olive trees; it contained vineyards, meadows, woods, shrubberies, and pastures for all kinds of cattle."

"All former expositors," adds he, "have uniformly mistaken this text. They have imagined the first three verses to consist in merely a dry enumeration of the questions of Quinctius, to which the succeeding lines, as far as the fourteenth, are the answers of Horace; but they never remarked, that Horace, in the three first verses, speaks of cornfields, olives, vineyards, and meadows, of which we find not a single word mentioned in the sequel; and that he therefore introduced the questions of his friend for no other purpose than to leave them unanswered," which would not have been polite. "This however," as he thinks, "would not have been the worst;

worst; for if the interpreters had rightly understood the text, it would follow, that the produce of the Horatian estate consisted solely in sloes, blackberries, acorns, and shades," which would have been too little even for the most easily contented of all poets. He therefore thinks the passage should be thus translated: *Ne me demandez pas même, si ma campagne porte assez de grains pour sa provision, ou assez d'olives, de fruits, de vin, de foins, non seulement pour me dispenser d'en acheter, mais pour me mettre dans le cas d'en vendre. Il n'est pas jusqu'à mes bruyeres, ou le noir des prunelles ne se marie agréablement et non inutilement avec le rouge des corneuilles. Mais ce qui abonde le plus chez moi, c'est le chêne noir et verd, non pareils, soit par le fruit qu'ils fournissent au bétail qui en vit, soit par l'ombre qu'ils procurent à celui à qui ils appartient, &c.* Now what does the reader think of a translation of all Horace in this taste? But the question here is not concerning the want of elegance, but of something more material in which our learned Abbé appears to be extremely deficient. *C'est* la hardiesse du trait, *qui a empeché d'en saisir le finesse*, continues the incomprehensible expositor. *Horace, semblable à ce peintre antique, qui en faisoit plus entendre qu'il ne sembloit en representer, renferme souvent plusieurs choses dans les mêmes paroles.* Dans celles-ci il rapporte et il resoud en même tems toutes les questions de Quinctius. *Il n'auroit eu besoin que de ces trois premiers vers, s'il avoit voulu se borner à rapporter et à donner les eclaircissemens demandés. Mais aux notices, que leur qualité avoit rendues l'objet naturel de la curiosité de Quinctius, Horace voulut ajouter celles, qui etoient de nature à ne lui etre pas venues dans la pensée, &c.* Decouverte de la Maison de Campagne d'Horace, tome i. p. 335, & seqq. What is to be said on such a mode of rendering? *Orandum est ut sit mens sana.* To quote such an interpretation is to refute it. At least, no one who knows ever so little of Latin and has but a tolerable opinion of Horace's understanding, will require any thing farther. Had M. Cap. Martin de Chaupy's head been less full of the olive-trees and vineyards which he is determined to see, cost what it will, in Horace's estate, he might perhaps have recollected, that Horace had already in the fourteenth epistle, made his bailiff (who must have known the estate as well as any one) speak of it as a rude wilderness; and that he himself, though it was exactly this wildness that chiefly pleased him in it, unreservedly confesses, that his ground would sooner bring forth frankincense and pepper than a cluster of grapes. How then should olives spring up in such a soil? The result of the matter is, that Horace resolves to give no direct answer to friend Quinctius, in whose questions he probably smelt a little malice. The point of view from whence they both saw the affair was by no means the same. Quinctius, in conformity to his way of thinking, valued a country estate merely by its produce: whereas Horace was fond of his, though it brought in but little. Quinctius inquires whether the estate enriched its owner with abundance of oil and wine? Horace answers him: that indeed it only produced plums and cornels, and, from its situation and quality, could not produce much more: but he may boast that it has the morning and evening sun, that its air and water are good, that it is chiefly adapted to the breeding of cattle, and, as it was full of thickets and shady retreats, it suited very well to one of those honest people *qui amant nemus**, who should happen to be its owner. A man must be uncommonly blind, not to perceive that Horace has no intention to give Quinctius an exact statement of the produce of his estate, with an inventory and the balance of his accounts at the end of the year: but his design is to hold up to him a striking contrast between their ways of thinking, in a delicate manner; that he set the greatest value exactly on those properties of his Sabinum, which in the eyes of others are of little consequence; and that, in general, all he says on this head, is but introductory and preparatory to the familiar moral *examen* he chuses to enter into with this pretended happy man.

Augusti laudes agnoscere possis.] There never perhaps was a nicer piece of flattery uttered to a prince than this. But the most surprising part of the story is, that Horace here says nothing that was not literally true. From the year 727, the Romans really loved Augustus with an enthusiasm, which for fervour and duration is scarce to be matched in history. And Augustus played his part of a father and patron-god so well, that at last he might have ac-

* Ep 2. lib. ii. ver. 77.

tually

tually brought himself to imagine, that he loved the Romans, in return, as tenderly as he could ever wish to persuade them.

Renuit negitatque Sabellus.] By the Sabellus, Horace undoubtedly means himself. And, if he does honour to the Sabines, especially where he is settling the idea of integrity, yet he certainly intended to do no less honour to himself, by making himself a naturalized countryman of so virtuous a people. That he expressly designs to point at the pretended Sabine origin of the Venusinians, amongst whom he was born, as the Scholiasts think, appears to me not at all in his manner. The Utopian philosopher Sabellus, whom Torrentius here dreams of, is not deserving of any attention whatever.

Nam de mille fabæ modiis cum subripit unum.] Horace continues reasoning with his slave: the application he leaves to Quinctius.

Pulchra Laverna.] This secret prayer to the goddess of thieves, which Horace so humourously puts into the mouth of his hypocrite, was at least not more shocking than the long beadroll in the claws of the old grey-bearded sinner of Signior Monipodio's band, in one of Cervantes's novels *.—As among the Roman populace every one had his particular guardian deity, it is very conceivable, that the good nymph Laverna, to whose sacred grove the primitive Romans, under Romulus, were wont to bring the plunder they had made, should in the sequel arrive at the honour of being elevated to the patroness of thieves and others of that stamp.—If any one should be desirous of reading somewhat remarkably insipid and dull, we recommend him to take up the treatise of M. de Foucemagne on this goddess, in the seventh part of the *Memoires de Litterature.*

Penthea, rectòr Thebarum.] In the days of Horace, commerce and they who carry it on, were not by far so honourably thought of, as for good reasons they are in our's. This subject, like most others, has more than one side; and the point of view from whence it was beheld by the antient philosophers is not very favourable to mercantile people. Besides, the matter here relates only to the mere mechanical and burdensome part of it which belongs to this class of men.

Quid sæ perferre patique indignum coges.] Horace here found a passage in the Bacchantes of Euripides, which, with some alterations, suited his purpose for giving the finishing stroke to his picture of the honest man, by which he was endeavouring to bring his friend Quinctius to a due knowledge of himself. In Euripides it is Dionysos [Bacchus] who is squabbling with Pentheus king of Thebes, because the latter (as any other reasonable sovereign would have done) refused to acknowledge there was any thing divine in the nocturnal mysteries which Bacchus held with the Theban women. The king, who thought he had good reason to consider the fine young man who stood before him, as a cheat, threatens to punish him for his insolence. Then say, (answers he)

Dionysos. What must I endure? Name to me
The most horrid torments thou canst inflict.
Pentheus. In the first place, I will have cut off
Thy fine bunch of grapes-like beard.
Dionysos. My beard is sacred; I nourish it to the god.
Pentheus. Then will I snatch that thyrsos from thy hand.
Dionysos. Take it; it belongs to great Dionysos,
Who gave it me.
Pentheus. Here then thyself will I in bondage keep.
Dionysos. Whene'er I will, the god himself will set me free.

As Dionysos was himself the god of whom he spoke, and in whose divinity the greater part of the spectators believed, it is easily seen wherein the interesting matter of this dialogue lay to the Grecian parterre. But with this Horace here had nothing to do; and the passage has gained rather than lost, in point of sublimity, by the substitution of an honest man in the place of the god in human form. The interpretation too, which, according to the maxims of the Stoics, he annexes to the last words of Bacchus, is apt and ingenious. I can die; this is a mode of deliverance which god (a-synonime for nature, with the Stoics), has always placed within my power, and whereby I can at any time prevent the worst thou canst do to me.

W. T.

Great Ormond-street,

* Novella iii. *Riconete y Cortadillo*, in the first part of *Novellas exemplares* of that ingenious author.

Mr. URBAN, *Bath, March* 3.

PERMIT me, as an old correspondent, at the same time that I condole with your Printer on his late heavy affliction, to congratulate him on the happy circumstance that no loss of life or personal injury was sustained during the dreadful calamity, either by himself, or any of his family.

Contrary to my expectation, I was this day gratified with the sight of the Gentleman's Magazine for February; and have now no doubt but that very useful publication, the connecting medium of literary men, will rise, like the Phœnix, from its ashes, with renewed vigour and splendour. The friends of Mr. Urban will, doubtless, pour in their epistolary contributions from every quarter, and the work of selection become as difficult as it has hitherto been.

A Correspondent, p. 104, asks, "To what language does the old word *Liten*, used in some parts of the kingdom for church-yard, belong? and also, the reason of the word *Force* being used in the North of England for a water-fall?" The proper old word for a church-yard is, I believe, *Letten*, probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon, lettan, *impedire*, implying that which is set apart for a particular purpose, and into which no cattle ought to be permitted to enter; the parson's poney and the clerk or the sexton's pigs being intruders. The same word being used in some counties for a garden, that which is carefully *guarded*, coincides with this idea, and renders it scarcely necessary to suppose it connected with *lethal*, deadly or mortal, or that the Greek Θ of the word Lethe, has been hardened into the double *tt*; for λήθη, *oblivio*, might be very easily applied to a place where we are too apt to *forget* the remains of our deceased friends and relatives: J. J. may therefore take his choice of these derivations, which the fruitful study of etymology affords; and which he may probably find in much greater variety, and more to his purpose, from other Correspondents. But seriously, if the proper orthography be *Liten*, the derivation may be *a* λιτανία, *supplicatio*; the *orate pro anima*, or *animabus*, of every tombstone, shewing the church-yard to have been anciently the place where prayer and supplication was either performed, or expected to be performed, for the departed souls of all manner of men.

Force appears, on the first statement of the difficulty, to be properly applied to a water-fall, from the circumstance of its being a place where a body of water has forced a passage through some natural, or even artificial impediment or obstruction; but I am persuaded with J. J. that there is more in this expression than will, by many, be at first imagined; he has therefore raised a judicious difficulty that may not be very soon, or easily, surmounted. The word *force* did not always, in the English language, signify power, strength, violence, &c. It had also, anciently, a very different signification, viz. *care*; which has been, I believe, entirely overlooked by all the hosts of commentators on the text of Shakspeare. As a proof that it once implied *care*, your Correspondent may take the following from a much larger number of instances, which the critical references on the margins of several of my books will demonstrate.

"For me I *force* not argument a straw."—*Shaksp. Tarq.* and *Lucrec.*

i. e. I do not regard or care for argument a straw.—Again,

"But Phillida was all too coy
For Harpalus to winne,
For Corin was her only joy,
Who *forc'd* her not a pin."

"Loved her not the least," is Mr. Warton's interpretation; which was merely incorrect guessing; the literal meaning is, "who *cared* not a pin for her."—Again,

"But Corin he had Hawkes to lure,
And *forced* more the field."

i. e. according to the guessing of Mr. Warton, was "more engaged in field sports;" but, he ought to have rendered it, "and *cared* more for field sports," was fonder of them.

Hoccleve uses *force* in the sense of *care* or *matter*, in his Male Regle, see Mr. Muson's ed. p. 48.

"No *force* of all this," i. e. no matter of all this. "In the Rewarde of Wickednesse," a black letter poem, published by Richarde Robinson, anno 1557, the two judges lamenting the consequences of their wickednesse in the Stygian Lake, respecting their conduct towards Susannah, say, "Oure purpose to obtaine we *forc't* no sinne nor shame;" i. e. we regarded, or we cared for no sin or shame. The same writer in another poem says,

I found

I found their fetch, no *force* thought I,
Sith you such cutthroates bee,
No more then neede, or *force* compells,
No groate you get of mee."

This quotation affords the word both in its modern and its antient sense; in the latter of which it occurs in the black letter edition of Bishop Latimer's Sermons, fol. 97: "We would have our daily bread at the first chop, and so we have that, we *force* little of the other," viz. kingdom come, and thy will be done. More instances are unnecessary. These are sufficient to prove the antient signification of the word, and may enable the future commentators on Shakspeare to understand it in the following passage of Love's Labour Lost:

"Your oath once broke you *force* not to forswear."

i.e. It gives you very little care or concern to forswear yourself again. This has been hitherto a stumbling-block, like the following in the Winter's Tale, vol. vii. p. 122, of Johnson's and Steevens's edition:

"Thou dearest Perdita,
With these *forc'd* thoughts, I prithee darken not
The mirth o'the feast."—*Act.* iv. *Sc.* iii.

"Forc'd thoughts; i. e. (as Dr. Johnson tells us) thoughts far-fetch'd, and not arising from the present objects." But her thoughts do arise from the present objects, therefore some other explanation is required; and *forced* thoughts are here used by Shakspeare for *forceful* or *careful* thoughts. *Forced*, or cared, thoughts is consistent with the language of Shakspeare and of Shakspeare's age; it occurs again, Act iii. Sc. i. of Measure for Measure, in which no other interpretation can be given but *guard, preserve*, or *take care* of.

"Has he affections in him,
That thus can make him bite the law by the nose,
When he would *force* it, sure it is no sin," &c.

i.e. not when he would put it in *force*, but when he would preserve, maintain, or *take care* of it. We find this word again in the old ludicrous poem of the Tournament of Tottenham, in the same sense, which has hitherto escaped notice.

"There was kid mickle *force*,
Who should best fend his corse."

i.e. there was kyd or kyth mickle *care*, who should best defend his body. Kid, or kyth, means *proved*, tried great care, from Icyban, *probare*, and ponce, *cautio*, care. I cannot resist the desire of producing one more quotation, which clearly shews this meaning of *force*. It was undoubtedly read and possibly written by the unhappy Mary Queen of Scots.

"My thought was free, my heart was light,
I marked not who lost, who saught,
I plaid by day, I slept by night,
I *forced* not who wept, who laught;
My thought from all such things was free,
And I *myself* at liberty."

Vide Ellis's Specimens, vol. II. p. 74.

"My love as long as life shall last,
Not *forcing* any fortunes blast."

Ibid. p. 135.

i. e. Not caring for, not regarding any blast of fortune.

Having demonstrated this meaning of the word *force* in so many instances, perhaps I may be permitted to add one more from a poem which has not yet been generally admitted as antient, or, rather, which is almost universally believed to be a modern forgery. I mean the Battle of Hastings, No. 2, l. 526.

"Where froytless heathes and meadowes cladde in greie,
Saue where *derne* hawthornes reare theyr humble heade,
The hungrie traveller upon his waie
Sees a huge desarte alle arounde hym spredde,
The distaunte citie scantlie to be spedde,
The curlynge *force* of smoke he sees in vayne,
Tis too far distaunte, and hys onlie bedde
Iwimpled in hys cloke ys on the playne,
Whylste rattlyngo thonder *forrey* o'er hys hedde,
And raynes come down to wette hys harde *uncouthlie* bedde."

Every word in the poems from which this quotation is taken will be found, when properly understood, to be replete with meaning; but *force* in its modern acceptation would here be nonsense. Is it not probable, admitting for a moment the authenticity of the poem, that smoke might have been antiently used as a signal for the direction of the traveller in stormy or snowy weather? and we here find it thus mentioned:—

"The curlynge *care* of smoke he sees in vain."

i. e. the care, or carefulness, of those by whom the smoke is raised for the direction and preservation of the traveller,

veller, perhaps arising from his own chimney.

"The dusky spot which Fancy feign'd
His tufted cottage rising through the snow."
Thomson.

The true meaning of this expression having escaped the observation of more than eighty-seven commentators on Shakspeare, and perhaps an equal number of writers and declaimers on the Rowleyan controversy (shall I say including nearly all the black-lettered talents of the kingdom), credulous indeed must that critic be, who can for a moment suppose it to have been either written or understood by Thomas Chatterton, who was equally a stranger to the true meaning of three other expressions in this short quotation. But enough of this at present: your correspondent, J. J. may probably find that the different *forces* in the North of England, if artificial constructions, have some connexion with the word care or preservation; but whether this conjecture be well or ill founded, he will most probably here find a meaning of the word with which he was unacquainted. I could have added much more on the subject started by the quotation from the Battle of Hastings, but I mean to conclude this communication with a criticism more congenial to the feelings of Mr. Urban, than any thing that relates either to Rowley or Chatterton. The criticism will probably shew, in a striking manner, the frequent faulty conduct of many of our commentators, in presuming too hastily to alter and *correct* the words or letters of antient authors. If I do not mistake, that spirited writer the truly learned and ingenious Mr. Whitaker has exercised his privilege very unwarrantably, in a note in the first volume of his "Course of Hannibal over the Alps," Livy, XXI. 32. "Tum, tanquam fama prius (qua incerta in majus vero ferri solent) præcepta res erat; tamen ex propinquo visu montium altitudo, nivesque cœlo prope immixtæ, tecta informia imposita rupibus, pecora jumentaque torrida [horrida] frigore, homines intonsi et inculti, animalia inanimaque omnia rigentia gelu." "I boldly (says Mr. W.) substitute *horrida* for *torrida*, in defiance of what I suppose to be the reading in all the editions, and is certainly in all that I have seen; because an authority superior to all editions, common sense, compels me to do so. The circumstances noted, are all objects of sight; *horrida* forms this into one, but *torrida* does not. *Torrida* indeed has no meaning at all, as applied to any effect of the cold visible upon the herds and flocks; while *horrida* has a very good one, suited to the scene described, and poetically expressive."

I suspect this to be a very *horrid* piece of criticism. If it were admitted as a canon, that common sense is an authority superior to all editions, common sense would soon be banished from the pages of all our antient writers, by the nonsense of their readers. If Mr. W. who possesses the true spirit of investigation, had doubted but one single moment respecting this *correction*, of the justice of which he seems to be so much convinced, he would have recollected that *torrida* here means *wrinkled*, an effect of cold similar to that of heat to which it is more frequently applied; he would not have required one so little versed in classical criticism as myself to have reminded him of the *torridus frigore* of Virgil.

JOHN SHERWEN, M.D.

As a make-weight, Mr. Urban may accept, or reject, at his pleasure, the following translation of Anacreon's Ode

Εἰς Ἔρωτα. *In Cupidinem.*

Μεσονυκτίοις ποθ' ὥραις, &c.

WHEN loud the storm in dead of night,
And mortals all retir'd to rest,
The God of Love in woeful plight
Knocks at my door with sly request.

"What worthless rogue, aloud I cry,
Dare thus so late my door annoy?"
"Ope, ope the door," was his reply,
"And fear me not a little boy,

A vagabond all dripping wet,
And dark as dark can be, the night;"—
This heard, he did my pity get,
When up I rose and struck a light.

The bolts unbarr'd, a boy was there,
The little urchin soon I saw
Equipt with wings, a beauteous pair,
A quiver and a little bow.

The sly dissembler in I led,
And hospitable rights afford,
The rain I wip'd from off his head,
His hands I chaf'd, and warmth restor'd.

But he, (the shivering cess'd) exclaims,
"Bring, bring my bow, and let me try
If all its virtue still remains,
Or if the moistened string be dry."

He bent his bow, and struck me through
The liver and the purtenance;
Then like a gad-fly up he flew,
With laugh and jest and jeering dance.

Rejoice,

"Rejoice," said he, "kind host, with me,
For safe and sound, my bow is found;
The arrow shall remain with thee."

* * *

*** The Editor cannot acquiesce in his Correspondent's request of separating this little *Jeu d'Esprit* from the more serious part of his communication. What the writer modestly terms the Fruits of Idleness, others will consider as the elegant amusement of literary leisure.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 5.

FROM the apartments I have taken at this pleasant village, in one of the neatest cottages I ever saw, I frequently go into the city, but never fail to hasten back with increased attachment to the tranquil scenes of the country.

The cathedral church of Canterbury affords me, sometimes, an hour of serious contemplation. It is as superior in its architecture, as it is in rank and dignity, to all that I have seen. In the number of its *monuments* is the admirable and sumptuous tomb of the munificent *Chicheley*, archbishop of this province, and founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, to whom my wife's family have the honour of being the nearest kin, and every son and daughter of that family, as also their respective children, bear the name of Chicheley as a second Christian name, to commemorate their claim of consanguinity, which, however, in respect to the *fellowships*, was I believe, abolished by some act of the late Primate Cornwallis, the visitor of that college. I have also another relative of the name of *Casaubon* buried in this church, who was, I think, one of its former prebendaries, the son of a very learned and distinguished scholar of that name; but I cannot find his memorial, which perhaps was on the *pavement* of the church before the late removal of all such memorials, and not preserved amongst those which are collected and laid down in the South transept.

The *choir* of this cathedral, I understand, is the longest in England. The *screen, stalls, &c.* are very richly carved, and the *pews* exceedingly regular and handsome. *The throne* of the archbishop is in a most superb style, and the mitred canopy or top is fixed on very lofty columns.

The altar-piece is peculiarly distinguished by *a window in the centre of it* (over the communion table) which opens a sort of vista, or perspective of the royal and other principal tombs beyond it to the East end of the church; amongst which, are those of *Henry IVth* and *his Queen*, and *Edward the Black Prince*, adorned with innumerable *trophies* and *shields of arms*, aptly illustrating those sublime and admirable lines of Gray, which I shall quote with some little variation.

"The blaze of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that *valour*, all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour;
The paths of glory lead but to *the grave*."

This window would have a very fine effect, was it of a different make; but it is exactly that of *a modern staircase window*, which is certainly very unsuitable to its situation and intent; and yet it was designed and erected by one of the most accomplished and respectable Deans of this church, the late Dr. Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, whose taste or judgment in this instance was not so correct as that which he has shewn at the other end of the choir, in the splendid and magnificent *organ*, erected also in his time; and upon which occasion he delivered his much-admired *Sermon on Sacred Music*, from the *text* inscribed in front thereof, "*Awake up, my Glory; awake, Lute and Harp*;" and concluded (if I am right in my recollection) with a most impressive and sublime allusion to the extatic effect of *those* harmonious sounds which, at a *future period* of our existence, we should hear, when the *choirs of Heaven and Earth shall unite before the throne*.

Having finished my remarks upon this great and venerable *edifice*, I shall make a few observations on *the service* performed therein, and in all cathedral churches. The *chanting* or singing of the *psalms* and *anthems*, and *some* of the *responses*, accompanied by the organ, is very delightful, and highly appropriate to acts of *praise* and *thanksgiving*; but, in *my mind*, perfectly unsuitable to the solemnity of *prayer*. Can any thing be conceived more adverse to devotion and propriety than to *sing out* the *confession* of our sins and our *earnest supplications* for *pardon*; and in *the same strain* to implore the Almighty to *spare us* in his *wrath*, to save and *deliver* us from *everlasting damnation* in *the hour of death* and *in the day of judgment*?

About twenty-four years ago I was resident, for some little time, in the City

City of Canterbury, attending *the close of a beloved mother's life*, my last surviving parent; and, having deposited *her* remains by those of *my dear father*, under the holy altar at which he ministered in the parish church of St. Clement at Sandwich (of which his nephew is now vicar) and beheld them both *at rest* together *in the grave*, I *then* remained a few months in the neighbourhood, hovering about the sacred spot, and reluctant to depart from scenes endeared to me by the tenderest ties of nature. At length the avocations of the world required it; and in all the time that has since elapsed, I have revisited *my native place* but twice; the last was at *a very interesting period*, near six years past, in company with a dear and amiable youth, my only son, *on the eve of his embarking for India*. These have been successively *the subjects* of some poetical effusions of *filial* and *paternal regard*, in which most of your readers are more or less concerned, from their relative connexions, and have been presented to the publick through the medium of *Mr. Urban*'s respectable publication, in which I have been a frequent correspondent for many years; and I esteem it no inconsiderable honour that the learned and ingenious Editor of that publication, though personally unknown, has approved and inserted every paper I have sent him. The occurrences of life have now brought me back for a short time to this neighbourhood, and I have selected this little village for the place of my sojourn. Here I pass my time in my accustomed literary amusements, and making occasional excursions to the coast, which has *this winter* produced but too many mournful themes for the elegiac writer to have any occasion to resort to *fiction*: this indeed I never do; every line I have committed to paper has been either the *description* of some scene in *real life*, or a true and faithful transcript of my sentiments and feelings on all its important duties and most interesting concerns. Whether these little compositions, in which my leisure hours have been employed from my earliest youth to the present moment, have any thing more to recommend them to the notice or attention of the publick than the genuine marks they bear of *coming from the heart*, I know not; whatever *other merit* they may want, I trust they will indubitably prove *that heart* sincerely disposed to promote the cause of virtue, and filled with benevolence for every human being.

I have yet only had a transient (but not a very distant) view of my native place, and in *the pensive hour of evening* have once more beheld the parting rays of the sun shed *a crimson glow*, not inferior to the softness of a moonlight scene, on the *venerable tower** of that sacred structure in which *those* who gave me life *now sleep* in *the awful chamber of mortality*; where, happily, *the fond and tender parents* are far removed from the *eventful changes* which their surviving families experience; their children "*come to honour*," or fall into deserved or unmerited *disgrace*, and *they* "*know it not*;" they rise into prosperity, or "*are brought low*," and they "*perceive it not of them*;" for *there* they *rest secure and undisturbed*, and, through the merits of a merciful Redeemer, have attained *that blissful state*, where *human virtue*, although very *imperfect*, is *eternally rewarded*; and where all our sinful passions which *here* with our best exertions we cannot *wholly* overcome, shall be for ever done away, and disquiet us no more.

Yours, &c. W. B.

Harbledown, near Canterbury.

Mr. Urban, *March* 8.

YOUR Correspondent P. W. who has so great a regard for *decent learning*, is informed, that the secret practised in London for the renewal of tarnished books and prints consists in immersing them in the oxygenated muriatic acid; which I suppose might be easily procured from the chemists. M. Chaptal, who was the first person that introduced this process, recommends unsewing the books and reducing them into sheets, by which means every page is equally exposed to the action of the liquid, and equally cleaned, which is not apt to be the case when the book is inserted in its bound state.

Philanthropus, who seems pleased in adopting the vulgar story of the killing skill of Physicians, should at least have refrained from accusing them of writing *barbarous Latin*. Perhaps there are few more classical scholars than the gentlemen of that profession; it being absolutely necessary for them to be well acquainted with the Greek and Latin languages, in order to under-

* One of the most antient Saxon buildings in England.

stand the works of those authors who treat of the very rudiments of medical science. If he will take the trouble to construe, if he can construe, any prescription that may fall in his way, he will most probably find that the directions of it (the only part that forms a sentence) are dictated in the purest Latinity. I am not at all inclined to think with him, that it would be for the benefit of the community, were these Latin prescriptions to be abolished by authority. For were the multitude of valetudinarians, who call in the aid of a physician, to read in plain English the nature of the medicines adopted for the cure of their complaints, of most of which, perhaps, they may have some superficial knowledge, they might fancy themselves either worse or better than they actually were, and thus be induced to counteract the effects of the remedy. In the one case, presumption might lead them beyond their strength; and in the other, it is well known, how much the progress of convalescence may be retarded by the mischievous influence of an imagination brooding evil and despair. The injury that would be thus too frequently occasioned, would more than equal that supposed to arise from the misapprehension of "*prattling apothecaries*, and *their giddy apprentices.*" Yours, &c. E. A. R.

JOURNAL CONTINUED FROM *p.* 102.

ON a third night, the customary term of his drunken fits, our hero lost both his ears. At breakfast the ship's steward acquainted me with an appearance of blood in the clerk's cabin, who lay drunk, as it seemed, and fast asleep. After much shaking he awoke, making a complaint; by a looking-glass I convinced him of the wounds. At once, as if liberated at that instant from the gripe of an assassin, he cried out against a certain petty-officer, accusing him of the fact. Our Captain, upon a report made, ordered that gentleman to consider himself a prisoner.

Although the clerk spoke at first far from sober, he persisted in this same charge; the gentleman's arrest was continued. Such a charge occasioned a great sensation through the ship, it being evident that a person wallowing in liquor, unconscious of hurt or pain, and ignorant (until told) of his own loss, could not possibly say, *who had assaulted him.* The Captain, we concluded, had the same reflexion, for in about four days he commanded the arrest to cease.

Nobody seemed to stir in this matter. Every officer despised the poor suffering wretch, and the Captain, who probably made private enquiries, at the end of a week knew no more than at the first moment of our Surgeon's report. Some public step however was necessary: the first lieutenant Zachariah Hicks (who was the soul of naval discipline, and upon one great occasion the preserver of the vessel, the preserver of us all), being closeted by the captain, subscribed five guineas towards a reward for discovery. The second lieutenant, John Gore, more alive to the criminal excesses and blasphemous sallies of the man (because their cabins adjoined), said bluntly, "Sir, it will be my duty to report whatever I may be told relating to transactions amiss on board: with respect to your mutilated clerk, I hope never to hear aught, and I will not give a sixpence to encourage informers." The master, Robert Molineux, good-natured but a martyr to grog, was flattered by the captain's application, and gave something. The subscription was filled up by the surgeon. Of the passengers we heard nothing, their play being professedly to hear and see and say little. In fine twenty guineas and thirty gallons of rum were published, for whatever information might lead to fix and prove the guilt. *This reward was never claimed*, although many persons were well acquainted with the whole transaction.

Good sometimes comes out of evil: so it happened in this case. An incessant anxiety to hide his mangled ears, weaned the drunkard from that vice. His words were ever after curbed from wild wanton effusions against serious things, and he became literally a new man in deportment. Your readers will be pleased to learn, that he married comfortably after the voyage, obtained another appointment of purser, and died in the end, we hope, chastened into a proper course by some years blindness before his death.

This piece of secret history has been rather long. Its pleasant unexpected sequel may plead for insertion.

A bell-tent and marquee were fixed for the captain, who staid on the island about a fortnight. During that time a young gentleman (now an old post captain, Isaac George Manley) fell sick. The captain, knowing his father, offered to send for the Dutch doctor from Onrust, if I desired it. "On the part of Mr. Manley," I told the captain, there was

was no difficulty; "but requested that or any assistance in another case, viz. of Mr. Charles Clerke (who died some years after captain of the Resolution, having succeeded Captain Cooke), whose perilous state filled me with apprehension. He had been ill a week, and a severe deep-seated pain in one eye came on every forenoon about nine, and, as the sun got higher, raged beyond bearing. In each of the three days preceding, by very large and speedy bleedings down to his fainting, the pain had been stopt; and I was then afraid, should bleeding become needful on the morrow, of the consequences being fatal. The Dutchman came; and upon explanation he professed himself well acquainted with the disease, but knew no mode of cure; in short, he recommended *opium* to make *death easy*. So much for medical help from Onrust; and in the whole city of Batavia, as I learnt afterwards, there was but one Physician who deserved the name!

The captain returned; and shortly after our truly magnanimous Otaheite passenger was brought from Batavia to the same tent, accompanied by his great friend, who flattered himself with hopes beyond my abilities to realize. Sinking in spirits, sinking in frame, that admired patriot *Tabiah* came to Cooper's Isle, but came to die.

Yours, &c. W. P.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

I BEG leave to rescue the following choice *morceau* from the perishable columns of a newspaper, by placing it in your more standard volumes. I am unwilling to believe that the writer of it has any worse intentions than to pocket a little money at the expence of some illiterate or indolent Clergyman, if such can be found: but as advertisements are usually and in general very justly reckoned among the characteristic features of the times; I could not convey this very singular one to you without a few remarks, that may serve as a protest against the position which the ingenious and *modest* writer wishes to establish, namely, that our pulpits are supplied from such manufactories.

"Superior MS Sermons. This day were published, price Sixty Shillings, done up separately for the Pulpit, Sixty Original Manuscript Sermons, adapted for every Sunday in the Year, and for the principal Holidays, and extraordinary Occasions, printed in a new Script Type, cast on purpose, in exact imitation of Manuscript. By a DIGNITARY of the CHURCH of ENGLAND. These original Sermons are respectfully submitted to the Clergy, as superior modern compositions, better adapted to their avowed object than any previous attempts of the same kind. The Author has himself preached every one of them, and he can therefore speak to their suitable length and effect,—he can also boast of the sanction which they have received from very distinguished ornaments of the Church.—Printed for ——, and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.—N B. Clergymen who may not choose to purchase the entire set, till they have examined a few, may be accommodated with a Score indifferently selected for a One Pound Note, which may, if agreeable, be addressed to the Publisher by the Post.

Now, Sir, although I do not send you this as a novelty, for your readers must have seen more than one instance of the kind, I hope you will allow, with me, that the present writer advances recommendations of no common kind in favour of his sermons. In the first place you will observe, that they are not only adapted for all Sundays and Holidays, but even for "extraordinary occasions;" and if there be ingenuity in preparing sermons for occasions that have taken place, surely he deserves great credit for a mode of adapting sermons to such as are extraordinary, and cannot be foreseen. Whether this is by any ingenious mode of transposing the words, so that a Fast sermon may be turned into a Thanksgiving, or a Farewell into a Funeral discourse, I am not able to say. Doubtless such a discovery would be of great importance; and a Divine, upon any sudden emergency, might send his old sermons, as men of fashion do their old plate, to be recast in another form; or as the ingenious Mr. Merlin used to manufacture his furniture, a single article of which was a breakfast table in the morning, a writing desk at noon, a music-stand in the evening, and a *great convenience* at night.

But secondly, the author of this advertisement assures us, that they are "superior modern compositions, better adapted to their avowed object than any previous attempts of the same kind." This is a striking proof of his modesty. It would not, to be sure, look well if a Clergymen were to say, "I *preach* superior modern compositions;" but when he comes to extend his influence by being *pray-preacher* in every church and chapel, which is no doubt his

his wish, he does right to exchange the humility of the pulpit for the puff of the shop; and in this view of the matter, I should not blame him, if he stood at the door like the brokers in Moorfields, accosting every black-coated passenger with—"Walk in, Sir, please to walk in, Sir, some choice sermons, Sir!" He adds likewise, very much in the spirit of trade, that they are "much better adapted to their *avowed object* than any previous attempts."—The avowed object, I humbly conceive, is the *sale* of them; but how far they are adapted to that, time only can show. It is, however, a very good object for him to keep in his eye, in case any of his customers should complain of his articles. We all know a story of the Jew-pedlar, who, being reproached that his razor would not *shave*, very shrewdly answered, "that he made razors to *sell*, and not to *shave*."

But the greatest of all possible recommendations is yet to be considered, and in this I cannot help thinking the advertiser has much the advantage of *other* manufacturers. *They* are so far from making trial of the goods they sell, that they would think it an affront to suppose them capable of violating the virgin purity of a piece of Irish, a dozen of spoons, or a chest of drawers; and there is nothing they dread so much, as the shocking imputation of *second-hand*; even if it be qualified with the saving clause of "as good as new." Not so our reverend and pains-taking advertiser; for he informs us, that "he has preached every one of them"—and what then? you will say—why then, "he can *therefore* speak to their suitable *length* and *effect*." Now, Mr. Urban, I cannot enough praise the ingenuity of a Clergyman, who by *preaching* only, is enabled to judge both of the *length* and the *effect*. The length, I should have been for leaving to the clock; but the *effect* is quite another thing, and what many Clergymen of my acquaintance, who have preached twenty or thirty years, have very seldom been able to ascertain with precision. How must they be jealous of this learned brother, who, quitting the broker for the taylor, has taken such exact measure of his congregation, as to fit them to a hair, and is now about to teach others how to estimate *length* and *effect*; in other words, how to work by the *time* or the *piece*. Can we wonder at the consequence of this ingenious discovery? or can we blame him that he boasts (not a very Christian grace, that same *boasting*), "of the sanction which they have received from very distinguished ornaments of the Church?"

I have only to add, that besides the "length and effect" of these ready-made sermons, we have to consider the *cheapness*, and we shall then be convinced that the manufacturer's liberality is equal to his ingenuity. He offers a *score* of them for a pound note (I wish he had said *twenty*: score is too much applied to sheep and ewes;—but let that pass); a score of sermons for a pound note, is certainly a wide departure from the extravagant rates at which other manufacturers value their goods, and nothing but an extensive sale can recompense the ingenious inventor.—Yet, Sir, after all the encomiums which my feeble pen has been able to pay to this benevolent advertiser, I wish he had adopted a more private way of conveying his liberality among us poor curates. I am afraid that if it be discovered that our sermons are worth only a shilling, our rectors will next find out that the preacher is not worth eighteenpence; and will be for establishing one kind of salary for those who *make* sermons, and another for those who buy them *ready-made*. I do not however blame the present manufacturer in this case: I have no doubt he charges the full value, but yet a *shilling-a-head* has a degrading sound; and I have some scruples, of pretty antient standing, against this mode of supplying pulpits by *wholesale* or *retail*. I shall now dread, when I leave the church, lest any one should ask me, "you preached a very good sermon, where did you buy it?" And perhaps another rude parishioner will twist me with,—"Well, Master Parson, you gave us but a short *shilling's-worth* to day, I think your subject would have borne *t'other sixpen'orth*." No, Sir, these are indignities to which I will never submit; and as I have written all these remarks in my room this morning, I send them to you as the proper judge of their length and effect. Yours, &c. R. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

HAVING met with the following curious account of some frogs found under ground (said to be copied from a letter, written by Dr. Williams, of the state of Vermond, to a friend,) in

in the London Chronicle, March 7, 1808, No. 7681, I request the favour of you to insert the following extract:

"At Castleton, in the year 1779, the inhabitants were engaged in building a fort, near the centre of the town. Digging into the earth five or six feet below the surface, they found many *frogs* apparently inactive, and supposed to be dead; being exposed to the air, animation soon appeared, and they were found to be alive and healthy. I have this account from General Clarke, and Mr. Moulton, who were present when the *frogs* were dug up."

"A more remarkable instance was at Burlington, upon Onion River. In the year 1788, Samuel Lane, esq. was digging a well near his house. At the depth of twenty-five or thirty feet from the surface of the earth, the labourers threw out with their shovels something which they suspected to be ground roots, or stones covered with earth. Upon examining these appearances, they were found to be *frogs*, to whom the earth every where adhered. An examination was then made of the earth in the well where they were digging, and a large number of frogs were found covered with earth. They were so numerous that several of them were cut in pieces by the spades of the workmen. Being exposed to the air, they soon became active; but, being unable to bear the direct rays of the sun, most of them perished.

"These appearances denote that the place from whence the frogs were taken was once the bottom of a channel, or lake, formed by the waters of the Onion river. In digging the same well, at the depth of forty-one feet from the surface, the workmen found the body of a tree, eighteen or twenty inches in diameter, partly rotten. The probability is that, both the frogs* and the tree were at the bottom of the channel of a river or lake; that the waters of Onion River, constantly bringing down large quantities of earth, gradually raised the bottom; and that, by the constant increase of earth, the water was forced over its bounds, and formed for itself a new channel or passage in its descent to Lake Champlain." Yours, &c.

Great St. Helen's, London. T. F.

Mr. Urban, *Salisbury, March 5.*

SATISFIED as I am that neither Dr. Lettsom nor Mr. Neild would wish any error into which they may have been led, to pass unnoticed; they must certainly have been mis-informed, that *the Gaol of Salisbury* (p. 106) *is seldom visited by the Magistrates*; for they have constantly held their petty sessions for an extensive district of the county in the great room of the keeper's house, as well as the meeting of the deputy lieutenancy, for several years past. One of the windows commands the debtors' court-yard, which cannot escape their attention during these sessions. In other respects, the description of *Fisherton Anger Gaol* is, for the most part, but too faithfully delineated; but Mr. Neild seems to have overlooked the darkness at the top of the stairs to the Master's-side debtors, rooms, where a window was blocked up for several years to lessen the taxes, and where women or children, attending their unfortunate husbands or fathers, were in continual danger of having their limbs broken at least, from a difficulty, being extremely dark, of finding the top of the stairs. The Chapel is on the right hand, and the first room you come at; the door being opposite to the blocked-up window on the left, if it has not been opened since January 1807.

I have but one more remark to make, which relates to the Chaplain, concerning whom the account is confused and incorrect. The "service has been regularly performed," (p. 108) since the month of June 1796, when the late chaplain began to serve it, and succeeded to the appointment in the following year, which he held for ten years with the greatest credit; but relinquished it last year, because he could no longer make his personal service compatible with his other views. It is to a period previous to 1796, that the complaints of remissness apply, and indeed justly; and in this respect Mr. Neild did not correctly understand the true state of the case. The salary was advanced by the county in the time of the late chaplain, with universal approbation; and his personal service was uninterrupted for nearly nine years, and supplied by his successor for the remainder of his time, whom he strenuously recommended to succeed him in that station. Veritas.

---

* It is well known to all students of natural history, that *frogs* retire to the bottoms of ponds and rivers early in autumn, where they remain during the winter; and it is probable that the frogs in question were covered by the earth brought down by the river, in the manner above described, while in a torpid state.

34. *The Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the King. By* William Gell, *Eſq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. and Member of the Society of* Dilettanti.

THIS Gentleman's ſplendid work, on "The Topography of Troy and its Vicinity," was received by the numerous admirers of Homer with the higheſt approbation; and we are much deceived if they are not equally gratified by peruſing the "Geography and Antiquities of Ithaca."

Little has been ſaid recently of this intereſting iſland, although the Works of Homer never enjoyed more reputation throughout Europe than at the preſent moment. Mr. Gell, inſpired by the generous wiſh of reſcuing the immortal Poet from thoſe doubts and inſinuations which have lately been leveled at his Iliad and Odyſſey, determined to explore the ſcenery of the ſite of antient Troy, and Ithaca. Accordingly,

—"he, deep muſing, o'er the mountains ſtray'd [ſhade,
Through mazy thickets of the woodland
And cavern'd ways, the ſhaggy coaſt along,
With cliffs and nodding foreſts overhung."

We ſhall attend him in his pleaſing ſurvey, after obſerving that the above quotation, from the XIVth Book of the Odyſſey, contains, in four lines, a complete deſcription of the general ſurface of the iſland, and of the peculiar features of its coaſts. The Author aſſerts, "Theſe deſcriptions occur ſo rarely in the Odyſſey, that it is almoſt impoſſible to form from them any diſtinct notions of the Geography of the country; yet, when the iſland is actually ſurveyed, the mind cannot but be ſtruck with the numerous coincidences and general ſimilarity of the preſent Ithaca to the antient kingdom of Ulyſſes." Mr. Gell's various views of the coaſts and interior country corroborate this aſſertion in every particular, except in that of the foreſts mentioned by Homer, which certainly do not overhang the cliffs at this time, as they undoubtedly did when he wrote; but the lapſe of ages and the deſtroying axe of man have alone cauſed the variation.

In the XIIIth Book is a more minute account of the Hero's native land, in a ſpeech of Minerva, directed to him on his arrival at Ithaca:

"Thou ſee'ſt an iſland, not to thoſe unknown [Sun;
Whoſe hills are brighten'd by the riſing
Nor thoſe that, plac'd beneath his utmoſt reign,
Behold him ſinking in the Weſtern Main.
The rugged ſoil allows no level ſpace
For flying chariots or the rapid race;
Yet, not ungrateful to the peaſant's pain,
Suffices fulneſs to the ſwelling grain:
The loaded trees their various fruits produce, [juice;
And cluſt'ring grapes afford a gen'rous
Wood crowns our mountains, and in ev'ry grove [rove;
The bounding goats and friſking heifers
Soft rains and kindly dews refreſh the field,
And riſing ſprings eternal verdure yield."

Mr. Gell ſlightly mentions the uncertainty which prevails as to the birth-place of Homer; and ſays,

"At a diſtance of near three thouſand years, no raſhneſs of conjecture, in a caſe like this, can be juſtified; nor would the limits of this work allow a regular compariſon of authorities: but truth, as well as brevity, may, perhaps, be moſt effectually conſulted, by following the almoſt-univerſal conſent of the beſt judges of antiquity, and placing the Poet either in one of the larger iſlands of the Ægean Sea, or on the coaſt of Aſia Minor; a ſituation undoubtedly the moſt favourable for the acquiſition of that general knowledge, which, in all ages, has endeared the Works of Homer as the moſt inſtructive and moſt delightful of human compoſitions."

After ſuppoſing that the Poet may have viſited the different Courts of the Iſlands in his neighbourhood, he adds,

"In the courſe of the travels of Homer, Ithaca, which, from the ſingular excellence of its port, muſt always have been a place of commerce, would probably attract his notice; his reſidence might be protracted by the hoſpitality of ſome deſcendant of Ulyſſes; the mention made of him in the Poet's ſtory would awake the recollection of his countrymen; and the intervals of the ſong might be filled with the marvels of his adventures."

"The Venetian Geographers have, in a great degree, contributed to raiſe thoſe doubts which have exiſted on the identity of the modern with the antient Ithaca, by giving in their Charts the name of *Val di Compare* to the iſland. That name is, however, totally unknown in the country, where the iſle is invariably called *Ithaca* by the upper ranks, and *Theaki* by the vulgar."

Three

Three ſcarce medals of the iſland, engraved in the title-page, bear the head of Ulyſſes, known by the pileum; and the reverſe of one the figure of a cock, emblematic of his vigilance, with the legend ΙΘΑΚΩΝ. When the Romans poſſeſſed Greece, Ithaca was moſt probably inhabited; which ſeems indeed to be proved by ſeveral inſcriptions introduced in this work: but the preſent poſſeſſors are not the deſcendants either of the ſubjects of Ulyſſes or of thoſe of the Romans; as Menelaus, in his ſpeech to Telemachus, intimates the former were on the verge of emigrating to Argos, and no farther particulars of the chiefs of Ithaca have reached us, it may be preſumed the race of Aborigines is extinct in the iſland. It has been colonized from Cephalonia twice; and the Venetians have endeavoured to increaſe the population by grants of land to thoſe who choſe to ſettle there. It may be proper to quote the following information before we notice the deſcriptive part of the volume before us:

"I have to regret that my obſervation for the latitude of Ithaca was made on the day of my departure from the iſland, and with an horizon ſo ill defined that no great dependence can be placed upon it. It is right, however, to ſtate the fact; as, though the latitude, by my obſervation, nearly agrees with that in which Ithaca would have been placed by a ſyſtem of triangles from known ſtations on the continent of Greece, yet it is ſo different from the poſition uſually aſſigned to it in Maps, that its accuracy is very queſtionable. It was impoſſible to rectify the miſtake, as there is no obſervation for the latitude of Ithaca, or of any place within ſight from it, among the Records of the Admiralty; a convincing proof that the place has been very little known to our ſeamen. It was uſeleſs to conſult D'Anville, who has failed particularly in his repreſentation of the Ionian Iſles; while the Maps of M. Le Chevalier differ from each other eight geographic miles in the latitude of Samo. The latitude, however, is of no conſequence to the details of the iſland; the map of which, I am perſuaded, will be found not only accurate, but more minutely faithful than any ſpecimen which has yet been preſented to the Publick of foreign geography. Not to mention the great number of angles by which the map is laid down, its value ariſes from the actual delineation of the ſhape and nature of the ground upon the original draft, while on the ſpot. There are, nevertheleſs, two ſmall parts which I was unable to examine ſo ſcrupulouſly as the reſt. One is the coaſt cloſe to Cape Melriſi; and the other a little portion of the Northern ſhore, behind Araconia. It is neceſſary to ſpeak of an iſland placed in the map of M. Le Chevalier at the Southern entry of the channel between Cephalonia and Ithaca. No ſuch iſland exiſts."

Mr. Gell, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Dodwell, left the coaſt of the Morea in "a Zantiote boat," and reached the coaſt of Ithaca on the 11th of April, 1806; which he deſcribes as "cloathed with a profuſion of flowering ſhrubs, ſending forth the moſt fragrant perfumes." The travellers proceeded immediately to the "beautiful ſemicircular precipice, now known by the name of Korax, or Koraka Petra, and ſituated near the Southern extremity of the iſle." As the two companions of Mr. G. had previouſly viſited the country, they breakfaſted under the ſhade of the myrtle, maſtic, and juniper, and began their reſearches without experiencing the difficulties generally attending the firſt viſit of a ſtrange land.

"From the beach where we landed," adds our Author, "which is on the Eaſtern ſide of the iſle, and not far from the Cape, we proceeded up a very rugged path towards the precipice, till we arrived at a ſpot where the ſtrata of the rocks, diſpoſed in ſteps, preſent a curious and ſingular natural deſcent to a fountain called Pegada, or the well frequented by the ſhepherds of the vicinity. The fountain is repreſented in plate I. where a figure is ſeen filling the trough from which the cattle drink. Behind the maſonry is a cavity penetrating about ten feet into the mountain, probably made by art, at ſome diſtant period, and containing a reſervoir of excellent water, collected in drops from the roof and ſides of the grotto. About ten yards South of the fount is the bed of a torrent, and in it has been another rock ciſtern. A ſtream ruſhes, in the Winter, from the mountain above, having firſt precipitated itſelf from the rock, and paſſed, in its way, a number of beautiful terraces, formerly cultivated. It is impoſſible to viſit this ſequeſtered ſpot without being ſtruck with the recollection of the Fount of Arethuſa and the rock Korax, which the Poet mentions in the ſame line (Odyſſ. N. 408); adding, that there the ſwine ate the ſweet acorns, and drank the clear black water." (p. 18.)

Mr. Gell afterwards viſited the capital, the tombs, Port Saracinico, the gardens, and Bathi; deſcribes the ceremonies

monies used at present at the feast of the Ascension; and details particulars of the art of war and commerce amongst the inhabitants; noticing, besides, the state of population and dancing, of the port and inscriptions, &c. &c. &c. This part of the work is illustrated by a view *from* the town of Bathi, and *of* the town.

"To avoid the fatigues of a long walk," our travellers "took a boat to convey (them) from Bathi to the ruins of a citadel, now called Aito, or Palaio Castro, supposed by the inhabitants to have been the residence of Ulysses." We regret that our limits will not permit us to extract the whole of this interesting article; and are therefore under the necessity of referring our Readers to the work itself, which we strongly recommend to the patronage of the Learned; and this we are justified in doing from our knowledge of the pursuits of the Author's youth. At all times eager in the acquirement of a thorough conception of the antient History of his Country, his time was occupied in examining its most valuable monuments, and with a scrutinizing eye, far beyond the observations of many professed Antiquaries. The result is obvious in the present instance; and his reputation now rests established on a firm basis.

The Author next proceeds, as we have before observed, to Aito; Dexia; the grotto of the Nymphs; Asteris; Samos; the monastery of Kathara; Nerios; the Echinades, &c. &c.; Leuka; the farm of Laertes; port Polis; Alalcomenæ Oxoai; Homer's school; Melainudros; the monastery of Archangeli; port Frichies; port and monastery of Maurona; port and village of Chione; Anoai; and concludes his tour with an account of port Schoenus.

The Plates are sixteen in number, executed in aquatinta, etching in outline, and engraving; the latter is confined to the maps. The whole bear the character of correctness, and do the Artists and the Author equal credit.

35. *The Chemical Catechism. By* Samuel Parkes, *General Manufacturing Chemist. The Second Edition; with very considerable Additions.* 648 *pp.* 8vo. 12*s. boards.* Lackington, &c.

CONSIDERING the necessity that there now is for men of all ranks in life to acquire some knowledge of chemical science, we were pleased to hear that the Publick had so soon demanded the republication of the Chemical Catechism; a book well calculated to instruct without fatiguing the attention of the student. In our vol. LXXVII. p. 143, we gave a favourable account of the first impression of this work; and in looking over the second edition, we observe so much *new* and interesting matter, that we cannot avoid pronouncing it almost a new work. To make room for the introduction of so many additional facts, without increasing the price of the volume, we perceive the Author has lengthened each page, and adopted some other judicious alterations. If our limits would allow, we might perhaps gratify our Readers by quoting much of the new matter, which Mr. Parkes has taken infinite pains to collect, for the instruction and entertainment of the chemical student; but the following must suffice, referring our Readers to the work itself, which may confidently be recommended to general perusal.

"The most striking example, that I have seen, of the production of cold by rarefaction, is given by Dr. Wolfe, in his account of the fountain of Hiero, at the mines of Chemnitz in Hungary. In this curious machine, of which he has given a plate, the air is compressed by a ponderous column of water, 260 feet high; it therefore happens, that whenever the stop cock is opened, this compressed air rushes out with great vehemence, becoming immediately much expanded. The consequence of this sudden rarefaction is, that the moisture the air contained is not only precipitated, but congealed; a part of which falls down in a shower of snow, and the other part forms icicles which adhere to the nozle of the cock. Philosophical Transactions, vol. lii."

"Water heated to 220 degrees or upwards, is found to be very effectual in bleaching linen goods. This method is coming into practice in the North of England. The necessary pressure is given by means of large chambers constructed of massy stone; and in these chambers the linen is submitted to the action of the condensed steam." (p. 124.)

From a note in p. 204 it appears that the application of *carburetted hydrogen gas* to produce light is not a *new* invention, though it is so frequently spoken of as such in the Proposals for lighting our public streets.

"We read of a combustible ground, near Baku in Persia, where the followers of Zoroaster perform their devotions. The carburetted hydrogen gas that arises from this

this ground is so abundant, that the priests have conducted it by hollow canes into one of their temples, where it burns continually, and is looked upon to be 'the sacred flame of universal fire'."

"Common coal is composed of bitumen and charcoal in different proportions, according to its quality, and the places whence it is procured. At Newcastle upon Tyne, martial pyrites are often found mixed with the coal, in such abundance as would render the coal unsaleable; but persons are employed to pick out these pyrites, and remove them to a proper situation, where in process of time they become acidified, and fit for the production of green vitriol. See an account of this process under the article Salts of Iron. This species of coal, when in contact with water, is apt to be decomposed, and to burn spontaneously. Ships at sea have sometimes been suspected to have been lost by this means. His Majesty's ship Ajax of 74 guns lately took fire in the middle of the night on a station in the Mediterranean; and no cause for that dreadful catastrophe has yet been assigned."

The following suggestion may be of use in many of our manufactures:

"As different temperatures are given to all kind of edge-tools by the different degrees of heat to which they are submitted, what is now a very precarious operation might be reduced to a certainty, by means of a metallic bath of fusible metals, containing a thermometer, to shew the degrees of temperature. A mixture of bismuth, lead, and tin, will afford a compound that will continue fusible with the heat of boiling water. Mr. Stodart has long availed himself of this method in making surgical instruments." (p. 386.)

"If a steel needle be rubbed *from* its eye *to* its point, a few times over the North pole of a magnet, and then stuck in a small cork, to swim on water; the eye will veer towards the North, and the point to the South. In this way the Chinese form their mariner's compass; a guide on which they can rely at all times with perfect safety."

"So turns the faithful needle to the Pole,
Tho' mountains rise between, and oceans roll." (p. 472.)

"Some bodies have such a repulsion for water, that it is difficult to wet them. The specific gravity of steel is much greater than that of water; yet if a dry steel needle be placed with care upon the surface of a bason of water, the repulsion of the water will prevent its sinking. Thus some insects will walk upon water without any of it adhering to them;

"Or bathe unwet their oily forms, and dwell [well."
With feet repulsive on the dimpling (p. 483.)

Besides the large quantity of additional matter in the body of this work, the chapter of additional notes is considerably enlarged; and we perceive no less than ninety new experiments added to the "chapter of instructive and amusing experiments."

26. *An Essay on the Utility of Chemistry to the Arts and Manufactures. By* Samuel Parkes, *Manufacturing Chemist, Author of the Chemical Catechism. The Second Edition. Printed for the Author.* 1807. 24 *pp.* 1*s.*

"FROM the present state of chemical knowledge, and the daily improvements which are making in our arts and manufactures by the judicious application of its principles, it is become absolutely necessary to make Chemistry a part of the education of every one, whether he be designed to move in the higher ranks of life, or is likely to be concerned in any of the manufactures of the country. I have therefore imagined that I should render an acceptable service to society by enumerating a few of the advantages which arise *from* the acquisition of this branch of knowledge; for, as a large proportion of the community is not apprised of its real value, that general attention to it which it deserves can never be expected until its utility be demonstrated."

That the world might derive great advantages even from the diffusion of a *theoretical* knowledge of philosophy and chemistry, Mr. Parkes exemplifies in the instance of Archimedes, who was ridiculed for his attention to Mathematicks and the abstruse sciences; yet by this knowledge he was enabled to invent such mechanical engines as were sufficient to resist the whole Roman Army; and in the construction of the Steam Engine, the first ideas of which, Mr. Watt often acknowledged, "were acquired by his attendance on Dr. Black's *Chemical* Lectures, and from the consideration of his theory of latent heat and the expansibility of steam."

In France, Chemistry is already become an essential part of education in their public schools; and Mr. Parkes endeavours to demonstrate it to be of *equal* importance to the various classes of our countrymen, that the science should be cultivated with the same ardour in these kingdoms.

To

To the man of opulence it opens abundant ſources of improving his property; and it is equally uſeful to an economical farmer. The practitioner of medicine, if not a chemiſt, "muſt recollect many painful diſappointments, and muſt have witneſſed very unexpected reſults from the effects of medicine, when he has adminiſtered two or more powerful remedies in conjunction."

"If we look to the manufactures of the kingdom, there is ſcarcely one of any conſequence that does not depend upon chemiſtry for its eſtabliſhment, its improvement, or for its ſucceſsful and beneficial practice... One of the ſtaple manufactures of the country is that of Iron; and it will be found that, from the ſmelting of the ore to the converſion of it into ſteel, every operation is the effect of chemical affinities."

"The manufacturers of *utenſils*, &c. in caſt iron (called Iron-founders) will alſo acquire ſome valuable information by the ſtudy of chemiſtry; as it will teach them how to mix the different kinds of metals: how to apportion the carbonaceous and calcareous matter; and how to reduce the *old* metal, which they often receive in exchange; many hundred tons of which are annually ſent away as ballaſt for ſhips, for want of that knowledge which would enable them to convert it into good ſaleable iron. The Woollen, the Cotton, and the Calico manufactures are alſo become of great importance to theſe kingdoms. In order to preſerve theſe ſources of national wealth, the utmoſt attention muſt be paid to the beauty, the variety, and the durability of their ſeveral colours. Now of all the arts, none are more dependent upon chemiſtry than thoſe of dyeing and calico printing. Every proceſs is chemical; and not a colour can be imparted, but in conſequence of the affinity which ſubſiſts between the cloth and the dye, or the dye and the mordant which is employed as a bond of union between them."

In like manner the utility of Chemiſtry is ſhewn in the art of bleaching; in the manufacture of earthenware and porcelain; in the making of glaſs; the tanning of hides; the manufacture of morocco leather; of candles and ſoap; which would tend to lower the price of the latter neceſſary article, and render our poor more wholeſome and comfortable.

"The brewing of fermented liquors, which is a trade of conſiderable conſequence in the Metropolis, is altogether a chemical proceſs."

"In like manner the diſtiller, the maker of ſweet wines, and the vinegar manufacturer, will all receive benefit from the cultivation of the ſcience we are recommending."

"The refining of gold and ſilver may appear to be merely a mechanical operation; but even in this trade the artiſt cannot produce a ſingle effect which is not attributable to the play of the chemical affinities."

"The manufacturers of alum, of copperas, of blue vitriol, and of all other ſalts, would likewiſe do well to become chemiſts, before they attempt to bring their ſeveral arts to the perfection of which they are capable."

"Even ſcience itſelf is now reaping the benefit of its own diſcoveries. A few years ago, the manufacturers of paper were apprehenſive that it would be impoſſible to ſupply a quantity of that article fit for printing upon, adequate to the increaſing demand. Neceſſity however, often the ſource of new inventions, had recourſe to chemiſtry; and in this ſcience, of univerſal application, found the means of improving the colour of the very coarſeſt materials—ſo that rags which formerly would have been thrown by for paper of the loweſt deſcription, are now rendered ſubſervient to the progreſs of truth, and the promulgation of knowledge. And ſo eaſy is the application, that an immenſe quantity of the materials can be prepared in a few hours; and paper ſufficient to print a copy of the largeſt work in the Engliſh language may thus be whitened at the expence of only a few pence. Theſe improvements, which, however, are not yet univerſally practiſed, will, when chemical ſcience is better underſtood, probably lead the way to a cheap method of bleaching *coloured* rags alſo, and enable the bookſeller to furniſh us with the moſt common works in a ſtyle of neatneſs to which we have not hitherto been accuſtomed.—Inlike manner it might be ſhown that the making of bread, ſugar, ſtarch, varniſh, and oil of vitriol, the refining of ſaltpetre, and the manufactures of Pruſſian blue, cudbear, archill, and other colours, are all dependant upon chemiſtry for their improvement and ſucceſsful practice: but I flatter myſelf that the examples already adduced are ſufficient to ſhow that chemiſtry is now a neceſſary branch of the education of youth. Even the management of a garden may receive improvement from a cultivation of this ſcience, as it explains the growth of vegetables, ſhews the uſe of the different manures, and directs the proper application of them *."

* Natural hiſtory is intimately *connected* with chemiſtry, as it muſt depend upon this

27. *Divine Service for the Camp or Garrison, as performed at the Drum-Head; with the Outlines of a few Discourses, or Field Sermons, adapted to the Understandings and Circumstances of the private Soldier. To which is annexed, A Sketch of the Form of Consecration of a Stand of Colours. By the Rev.* William-Henry Pratt, *Rector of* Jonesborough, *in the County of* Armagh; *Chaplain to the* Cookstown *Cavalry, and* Loughry *Infantry, in the County of* Tyrone; *and* Newry *Royals, in the County of* Down; *and officiating Chaplain to several Regiments of Cavalry, Infantry, the Line, Fencibles, and Militia, during the late and present Wars.* Asperne. 40 *pp.* 8vo.

"AMONGST the œconomical regulations which took place throughout the British Army some years since, it was thought proper that there should cease to exist such an officer as a Regimental Chaplain. That œconomy was the fundamental reason for the abolition of the office, I have been taught to believe; though I am aware that other, and, if not solid, at least plausible reasons, influencing that event, were offered to the consideration of Government. The very general absence of the Chaplain; and possibly some instances of alledged indecorum, which in many cases might rather be accounted for, than justified; and the inefficient discharge of that important duty; all conspired to cause the general erasure of that commission from the list of His Majesty's Army."

That such neglects have been, 'tis pity—and "pity 'tis it's true"—is sincerely to be lamented.

"Had, however, a serious enquiry been made into the importance of the Chaplain's function, the conviction of the utility of such an officer would easily have removed any such prejudices—of an officer whose duty should be conscientiously discharged, and whose constant presence should be strictly enforced."

Mr. Pratt lays it down as a principle, that "no Chaplain should in any way be a beneficed Clergyman, or serve any cure, except it might occur in a local instance where the regiment might be in quarters, and the temporary exertion of his function required," and observes, that "the Dutch and Hanoverian Troops in our service considered the Chaplain as an officer indispensably necessary; and that he was, in general, held in the most profound and affectionate respect by the men, whom he was devoted to advise, and, in his department, to instruct;" and that, "in the British Navy, that vitally-important portion of our national defence, the Chaplain is by no means held to be a superfluous officer, but considered, as I am persuaded he deserves, as a valuable and useful appendage to the service." He adds, also,

"Of my own personal knowledge I may be permitted to speak, and I do protest that I never knew (nor could I have given credit to it until I had experience) any description of men more prone to receive and profit by religious instruction, than the British soldier; and I have often heard the men deplore the loss of their Chaplain in affecting and pathetic terms, inasmuch as they had, while on foreign stations, in many instances in vain required spiritual assistance.

"It is scarcely necessary, yet perhaps not amiss, to state how it happened that I experienced this personal and domestic intercourse with the army. Having, unfortunately, neither glebe nor glebe house, nor any residence, even when I was a single man, to be procured in my own parish, I was some years since necessitated to take up my abode in a neighbouring town, in which there is always in time of war a considerable garrison, and which at that period consisted of three entire regiments; by each of which, in consequence of some circumstances which I do not think necessary to detail, I was *solicited* to accept of the situation of officiating Chaplain. Having scarce any parochial duty to discharge, I occupied, and indeed amused myself, by devoting much of my time to the observation of the temper and dispositions of the men to whom I was attached: and which, in the 38th regiment, (beside visiting the sick, baptisms, &c.) I was particularly enabled to do, in consequence of the establishment of a regimental school (a small part of Lieutenant-colonel Vasse's admirable internal system), in which not only the children of the regiment, but also the men of all ranks and ages, were instructed in reading and writing, and which I visited and looked after by the Lieutenant-colonel's express desire; and the result was the remark I have made above."

M.

---

this science for any elucidation of the minute properties of those substances, the outward characters of which it describes; so that what Mr. Dayes has said of the painter, may with greater truth be said of the chemist. "The volume of Nature is laid open to him: his attention is directed to the vast and to the minute; and his imagination clings to perfection with ineffable delight."

Mr. Pratt enforces the propriety of "short Discourses, suited to the understanding of the common Soldier."

"If the Chaplain preaches to the *Field Officers*, or to those of his own rank, or moots points of controversial divinity, his duty is *not* performed; in his social hours he has abundant opportunities to advise (I shall not use a stronger expression) against any vice or foible: but on parade, he must use common (I had almost said vulgar) language, intelligible to the meanest capacity."

A short but judicious Selection from the Liturgy is next given; and Specimens of three Discourses; a Dissuasive against Swearing; Observations on the necessity of being prepared for Death; and on the due observance of the Sabbath.

"Reflect whilst you have time, and consider that God sees in the dark every bad action as well as every good one; that the latter he will reward with endless glory, whether done in the uniform of a soldier, or in the robes of a prince; and punish the bad action, though committed beneath the gilded roof, or under the thick canopy of night; that for every idle word you must give an account; that the smallest theft or the slightest falsehood will be entered in the everlasting book against you; and that to all eternity you will be happy or miserable as you conduct yourselves here. How awful will that last review be!" (*2d Sermon, p.* 24.)

A fourth Discourse is added, which was preached on March 8 to the 8th or King's Regiment, which had distinguished itself under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the conquest of Egypt; that day being the anniversary of their landing, the men all wore laurel on that morning.

"If the character of a gallant soldier is a noble name, continue to preserve it. If the having fought and conquered is a glorious pride, impress it upon the younger men who have lately joined your ranks, and excite them to rival the actions of their seniors, and merit that laurel, which you have the honour on this anniversary to display. Is a young soldier irregular or disobedient? tell him that he must know and feel that he is enlisted into a regiment whose honour is untarnished, and he will soon become worthy of being the companion of those who conquered on the plains of Egypt."

28. *A Commentary on the Prophecy of Daniel, relating to the Seventy Weeks. By the Rev.* John Marten Butt, *M. A. Student of* Christ Church. 1807. 12mo. Hatchard.

THIS little pamphlet, though concise, is argumentative, and cannot easily be abridged. In an Appendix, Mr. Butt points out, for the benefit of those who "would wish to possess satisfactory samples of the prophetical evidence of our holy Religion; or who would be interested in the great scheme and outline of the Predictions relating to the last times; or who would prize a key and introduction to the most mysterious Prophecies of the New Testament;" three chapters of Daniel, which will fully answer all these ends: the ninth, second, and seventh. The ninth is amply illustrated in his Commentary. The second "exhibits the first and the complete outline of the History of the Four great Monarchies which have successively governed the world from the time of Daniel;" and the seventh "repeats the contents of the second, under different symbols, and with farther particulars. From the stormy sea of the Gentile nations (Rev. xvii. 15), the Prophet beholds the rise of the four successive Empires, and contemplates the past, the present, and the future; ver. 3, 17."

The whole concludes with a Harmony of the collateral Prophecies contained in the Apocalypse; which will, "in a great measure, make the Prophecy its own interpretation."

29. *Lord* Byron's "*Hours of Idleness.*" *Continued from last Volume, p.* 1217. *By a Correspondent.*

THOUGH the Biographical Memoirs of our ennobled Authors compose a series of very portly volumes, yet it would be difficult to select any considerable number of their productions which have been deemed worthy of the notice and attention of Posterity, or which are entitled to a high degree of credit from any intrinsic excellence which they may possess. Luxury and dissipation are well known to be the principal opiates to literary exertion; and, when dismissed from the restraints of scholastic discipline, the allurements which pleasure holds forth are too often pursued by a young Nobleman in preference to the seclusion of a study. This, we must acknowledge, is according to the dictates of Nature. Affluence is sought equally with fame by the Grub-street Writer; and when HE is possessed of the one will

will seldom seek for the other by the painful and laborious duties of authorship. It must therefore excite general satisfaction to receive from the hands of a juvenile Peer a volume of original Poems of a very superior description, which display, in an eminent degree, an elevated genius and cultivated taste; and, considered as the production of a youth who has only recently attained his nineteenth year, are deserving of the highest commendation. The sentiments, language, and imagery, are generally striking, elegant, and perspicuous; and if the subjects and ideas have not always the recommendation of novelty, still there is a tender cast of thought perceptible throughout, which powerfully recommends them to our feelings. That keenness of sensibility, and warmth of social affection, which must ever be deemed as the characteristick of a true Poet and an unsophicated mind, Lord B. has beautifully displayed in the course of a poem intituled "Childish Recollections;" and the few lines here subjoined must be highly relished by every reader of taste:

"Yet why should I alone with such delight
Re-trace the circuit of my former flight?
Is there no cause beyond the common claim,
Endear'd to all in childhood's very name?
Ah! sure some stronger impulse vibrates here, [dear
Which whispers Friendship will be doubly
To one, who thus for kindred hearts must roam,
And seek abroad the love denied at home;
Those hearts, dear Ida*, have I found in thee;
A home, a world, a paradise to me.
Stern Death forbade my orphan youth to share
The tender guidance of a Father's care;
Can rank or e'en a Guardian's name supply
The love which glistens in a Father's eye?
For this can Wealth or Title's sound atone,
Made, by a Parent's early loss, my own?
What brother springs a brother's love to seek? [cheek?
What sister's gentle kiss has prest my
For me how dull the vacant moments rise,
To no fond bosom link'd by kindred ties—
— — — — —
A Hermit, 'midst of crowds, I fain must stray
Alone, tho' thousand pilgrims fill the way;
While these a thousand kindred wreaths entwine,
I cannot call one single blossom mine;
What then remains? in solitude to groan,
To mix in friendship, or to sigh alone?
Thus must I cling to some endearing hand,
And none more dear than Ida's social Band."

We were not sorry to perceive that Lord B. possesses those "virtuous prejudices" which the splendour of hereditary rank and descent cannot fail to inspire in an ingenuous mind. These amiable and praiseworthy traits of character are fully exemplified in the first poem, "On leaving Newstead Abbey;" of which the three concluding stanzas possess uncommon taste and feeling.

From Lord B's extreme youth, criticism should certainly survey his works disarmed of its customary weapons. Yet, as advice cannot be afforded at too early a period, we shall take the liberty of making some few comments upon the Poems in a general point of view. We should, in the first place, have been better pleased had the Author expressed more regard for fame and *public* approbation. He has seemingly thrown us the book regardless whether he obtains censure or applause by the publication of it. The very title of the Poems seems to indicate that he is sensible the time has been prostituted which has been spent in their composition. This must have been dictated by affectation, as we will leave it to the Author's consideration whether *his* "Hours of Idleness" have not been bestowed in a much more praiseworthy and satisfactory manner than those of too many of his co-peers in the present day? Why Lord Byron should completely wipe his hands, at so early a period of his life, of what must always be deemed a very honourable mode of occupation, and declare explicitly that the book now under consideration is the first and last that will issue from his pen, we are at a loss to conjecture; but at the same time we will venture to assert that a space of 19 years will not again pass over his head without our being favoured with another specimen of his literary abilities; and there are few who will not rejoice to see our prophecy accomplished. That so great a portion of Lord Byron's Poems should be devoted to amatory subjects is not very surprising. Youth is the proper season when such effusions appear natural and unforced; and the Author may probably be of the same opinion with Cowley, who observed

* Harrow.

observed that "Poets are scarce thought freemen of their company, without paying some duties, or obliging themselves to be true to Love." Experience will, however, prove to Lord Byron, that his Muse will soar on loftier pinions when employed upon a more dignified and less hackneyed subject. In concluding our observations, we beg leave to suggest to the serious consideration of this young Author, that for those superior talents with which he has been gifted by Nature he alone is responsible; and that, whether occupied in the tumults of a camp, or the licentiousness of a court, he may rest assured that no pursuits can be reported to that will yield him greater or more permanent gratification than those which result from the labours of an accomplished mind.

30. *Poems and Ballads. Printed at* Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

"CRITICISM would be ill employed in scrutinizing the following Poems; but as those who are accustomed

"To curl their wrinkled fronts, and cry what stuff is here!"

it may not be amiss to anticipate it, by observing the Ballads are principally indebted, for the little share of merit they possess, to Ossian and Miss Burney."

The Poems are few; but they bear evident marks of a feeling heart and an enlightened mind. Two Sonnets may serve as a sufficient specimen:

"On observing a wretched Female sitting on the Steps opposite Corbett's Hotel, Dublin, on a very tempestuous Day.

"Could thy Seducer view thy faded form,
Cold shiv'ring to the blast;—could he but see
His triumph over innocence and storm,
Thee fully complete;—oh! then no ruthless
The elements had e'er the power to impart,
cause,
Could aught of the keen sufferings
That, visiting, must rend his aching heart, wore;
When it upbraids him, conscious of thy
Conscious of thy father's curse, thy mother's tears
Flow oft for him, flow for their once-
lov'd child,
In early youth of innocence beguil'd,
Who fell a victim to a villain's snares.
Thrice happy then thy progress to the tomb,
Compar'd with his, whose guilt pronounc'd thy doom."

II. WRITTEN AT ROSCOMMON.

"Remember the poor Debtor!"—Yes, oft-times,
When I have rang'd abroad, in liberty,
Indeed, poor Debtor, I have thought of thee,
Who art, perhaps, though guiltless of crime,
For ever from the world cut off;—yet why
That latling frog look intent upon the gate
Which bounds thy progress?—Canst thou then thy fate
Lament, and for the scenes of sorrow sigh?
Then thou hast here a friend, to comfort thee,
That many in the world, thou sigh'st for want.
Yes—take my purse! its treasures are but scant;
And yet, perhaps, 'twill purchase Liberty!
So when I pass from this world to a better,
I may, with joy, "remember the poor Debtor!"

A Sonnet to Sleep, dated from Temona, and one "on quitting Ireland," shew that the Author left that country with considerable regret.

31. *The Crisis. By the Author of "Plain Facts; or, A Review of the Conduct of the late Ministers."*

IT is very easy to take a retrospect of the late disastrous events in Europe, to blame the defeated party for misconduct, and to suppose a different cause by which the power of France might have been reduced. This, indeed, has been the unvaried course of political writers since the French arms became formidable; but, unfortunately, they have addressed the publick to very little purpose; for, the rulers of governments and the writers of pamphlets have never agreed to exchange places. This Author assumes as a clear position, that if Austria had joined Prussia before the Army of the latter was destroyed, their combined force might have insured Buonaparte's destruction. Alas! how often have our hopes been fed by such conjectures, and how often have they been disappointed! In the present instance, however, our Author asserts, that Austria withheld her aid because she bore a more rooted antipathy to Prussia than to France; and, "in obedience to this malignant passion, generated in distant times, but which actual circumstances might have moderated, she secretly rejoiced at the total abasement with which her rival was menaced." But might not another writer, taking a different view of the matter, ask, with equal justice, what there was in the case

ease of Prussia to justify Austria in making so hazardous an attempt—Prussia, the first power to unite with revolutionary France, and break the bonds of that union which alone could have driven the Armies of France back to their own territories—Prussia, which had just quarreled with England, and, after repeatedly refusing to assist Austria, determined on a Quixote-like expedition of her own, without concert with any other power? Prussia is now so deeply humbled, that we can have no pleasure in adding to her troubles by a recapitulation of her capricious dissention from every combination formed against France; yet surely we may ask, why is the character of Austria to be sacrificed, by supposing that the motive of her forbearance was a "malignant passion?"

In addition to this, our Author blames the inflexible remissness of our own Government, and not that of the last Ministry only; but "for several years past, and more particularly since Buonaparte's unqualified usurpation, we have conducted the war on principles most palpably erroneous; and that force which, concentrated, might have been efficiently employed, has been either frittered away, in the inanity of Colonial expeditions, or has been cooped up in places which, from their position, have deprived it of all possibility of active operation." This evidently alludes to the expeditions to South America, Egypt, and Constantinople, which certainly have been most unfortunate.

From this he proceeds to an apology for using what some would call *abusive* epithets respecting Buonaparte. Our opinion of that personage is not one whit more favourable than our Author's; yet perhaps both his epithets and his apology might have as well been omitted. The moral character of Buonaparte is not the question. It is his *strength* with which we must cope; and that neither gains nor loses by the obscurity of his birth, or the former low occupations of his courtiers. "It is," as our Author says, "a dreadful visitation on the corruptions of mankind, that a being so endowed, with faculties and propensities which are everlastingly propelling him to the commission of acts destructive of all the most valuable blessings of life, should be in possession of a measure and description of power that enables him to carry his baneful resolves into such extensive execution. And the consideration of this power is rendered doubly mortifying and afflicting when we reflect how easily and how effectually it might, at one period, have been resisted." What *one period* is here meant, we know not; the whole history of the war shews that the French power could at no period be *easily* resisted, since all the force assembled for that purpose was uniformly ineffectual. As to what he has feelingly advanced respecting Buonaparte, we have only to remark that all the scourges of mankind have been of the same description.

Our Author next blames the late Ministry for not following their unsuccessful negotiation for peace with an active co-operation on the Continent, instead of dividing our troops by the expeditions before mentioned; and having deplored so bad a system, he proceeds to enquire what steps are to be taken "to extricate ourselves (if it be still feasible) from those augmented difficulties and dangers in which we have been involved."

In this, by far the most eloquent part of his pamphlet, he pays a very delicate compliment to the present Administration, by recommending the strict blockade and prohibition of the Neutral trade, and other measures which they have already adopted. This leads him, of course, to a cordial approbation of the expedition to Copenhagen, which he considers "as a masterly stroke of political sagacity, and reflecting infinite credit on the present Administration." His defence of this measure is among the best we have seen; but perhaps he goes a step further than the Ministry themselves, in overlooking the necessity imposed on us to perform an act inconsistent with the law of nations; and in treating that law as an absolute nullity, because our Enemy has thought proper to treat it as such. On the contrary, we are persuaded that our Ministers will ever preserve it where they can; and will be the first to restore it in full force, if the state of Europe should ever be such as to admit it.

In addition to these measures, on which, as they are now in actual operation, it is not necessary for us to dwell, he recommends a strong military force; and of all the plans which have been laid down, gives the prefer-

ence

ence to Lord Selkirk's, as the moſt complete. But here again his zeal betrays him into a certain degree of inconſiſtency. He ſays, "it might occaſion murmuring at firſt; but as ſoon as the Nation was ſatisfied that their ſafety depended upon it, that murmuring would be changed into applauſe. Beſides, *if the contrary were the caſe*, no Government ſhould be deterred from the purſuit of what is right by the dread of what is unpopular." But ſurely a popular end can never be achieved by unpopular means. This is not the caſe of a tax, or a regulation; when the people are to be armed for the preſervation of the country, it is neceſſary their minds as well as their bodies ſhould co-operate.

He now draws an affecting picture of what would be our lot ſhould we be ſubdued by the preſent Government of France. It certainly would be the worſt of any nation France has yet trampled upon, and cannot eaſily be exaggerated by the pen. But we confeſs we have never yet brought our minds to contemplate this event as probable; we truſt to the over-ruling hand of Providence; we truſt to our reſources and courage; and we think of the phyſical obſtructions preſented to the Enemy, of which he is ſo conſcious that he has never taken any opportunity which ſeaſons, contentions among ourſelves, or any other circumſtance offered, to carry his threats of invaſion into execution.

The Poſtſcript to this pamphlet adverts to his Majeſty's Declaration on the invaſion of Zealand, and to the objections which have been made to our regulations reſpecting Neutral trade. The Author propoſes, alſo, the deſtruction of Boulogne; and aſſerts his confidence in Mr. Congreve's fire-rockets. On this ſubject we cannot pretend to an opinion; but what the Author offers is worthy of conſideration. He has the welfare of his Country at heart, and writes with ſpirit and information.

81. *On Hydrophobia, its Prevention, and Cure. With a Deſcription of the different Stages of Canine Madneſs: illuſtrated with Caſes. By* Benjamin Moſeley, *M. D. Phyſician to His Majeſty's Royal Military Hoſpital at* Chelſea, &c.

THE three Eſſays of which this popular pamphlet conſiſts were originally publiſhed in *The Morning Herald*; whence two of them have been tranſplanted into our Magazine, volume LXXVII. p. 1150, and p. 130 of the preſent volume.

"It may ſeem incredible to ſome people," Dr. M. ſays, "that there has never been an accurate deſcription of Hydrophobia, and a ſucceſſion of the ſymptoms of Canine Madneſs, before given to the world. It does not appear ſatisfactorily to the Learned, that any writer on this malady ever ſaw its whole train of evils. The antients, like the moderns, deſcribe and preſcribe in their way; but not one among them even pretends to have ſeen Hydrophobia with Rabies in all its ſtages. Some of the moderns aſſert they have witneſſed the dreadful ſcene; but their own evidence is againſt them. Boerhaave is bad; Mead worſe; and the reſt, with very few exceptions, are contemptible. It has been a theme for theoretic Phyſicians; a metaphor for Poets; and a fable for Hiſtorians. There can be no doubt that many people have ſeen the diſeaſe, becauſe many have periſhed by it. But, it may be aſked, what are theſe ſpectators' deſcriptions, and their details of practice?"

That "Hydrophobia, from the Bite of a Mad Dog, has ever been deemed incurable," is demonſtrated by quotations from Ovid, Celſus, Scribonius Largus, Pliny, Oribaſius, Paul Ægineta, Cælius Aurelianus, &c.—Homer, Hippocrates, and Ariſtotle, are alſo introduced, to illuſtrate the ſubject.

"Virgil, though not a phyſician, ſpeaks more like a philoſopher, and comes nearer the mark, than any phyſician who has hitherto written expreſſly on the ſubject. He claſſes Canine Madneſs among the diſtempers of ſheep and cattle, brought on by a peſtilential ſtate of the air. Virgil's inſtance indeed is ſtated from a particular plague; which, during the raging heat in Autumn, contaminated the waters, poiſoned the paſtures, and almoſt exterminated every kind of animal."

In the Eſſay on Canine Madneſs, Dr. Moſeley thus repeats what he had before obſerved in his work on "Tropical Diſeaſes:"

"It has always been a matter of ſurpriſe to me, that Hillary ſhould ſay Canine Madneſs "is ſo frequently ſeen in moſt hot countries, and eſpecially in the Weſt Indies, that it may be ſaid to be endemial;" which is ſo far from being true, that if Hillary, who treats of it, and relates ſeveral caſes that were under his care in Barbadoes, had not been a man of good character, I ſhould have doubted whether he had ever ſeen a mad dog in the

the West Indies.—During my residence there, I never heard of the disease; and, from the enquiries I have made, I am certain that there has been no Canine Madness in many of the Islands, if in any of them, for fifty years, before the year 1783; and I am not satisfied with the authority which informs me it was ever there before that year. On the immense continent of South America, it has never been seen.

"The common notion, that this disease among dogs can only proceed from the poison of an external bite, or that it originates in some particular dog from internal disease, and from thence is disseminated, has excluded the idea of spontaneous madness, arising from some peculiar influence in the air. But this influence of the air generated the Canine Madness in the year 1783 in the West Indies; for it was general, and many dogs were seized with it that had no communication with others; and some dogs which were brought from Europe and North America, and that were not on shore, went mad on their arrival in the harbours of the Islands. The same atmospheric cause produces this disease almost every year among foxes, wolves, and dogs, in many parts of Europe; some instances of which I have seen in my travels. In Venice I found the common opinion to be, that the disease is often occasioned by thirst; for which reason all barbers, shoe-makers, and coffee-house-keepers, are obliged to have a small tub or pan of water before their doors, particularly in hot weather, that the dogs running about the streets may drink when they want, as there are no places in that city where they can otherwise supply themselves with fresh water.—In the Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog, the local treatment may alone be depended on, when recourse is had to proper means, immediately after the accident. The injured part must be destroyed, or be cut out. Destroying it is the most safe and certain; and the best applications for that purpose are the Lapis Infernalis and the Butter of Antimony. These are preferable to an hot iron, which the antients used; because an hot iron forms a crust, that acts as a defence to the under parts, instead of destroying them. The Lapis Infernalis is much better than any other caustick, as it melts and penetrates during its application. The bitten part must be destroyed to the bottom; and where there is any doubt that the bottom of the wound is not sufficiently reached, Butter of Antimony should be introduced, occasionally, as deep as possible; and incisions should be made, if necessary, to lay open every part to the influence of the caustick. In desperate cases, incisions should be made round the wound, to prevent the virus from spreading. The wound is to be dressed for some time with poultices, to assuage the inflammations caused by the casticks; and afterwards with acrid dressings, and hot digestives, to create a discharge, and drain the injured parts. The most speedy and most effectual method of destroying the flesh, or of making an opening, is, first to apply some Butter of Antimony; this must remain until it causes a vesification, or corrosion of the cuticle. Then the Lapis Infernalis will soon occasion the destruction of all organization within an extensive sphere of action; by which, insensibility to the operation of the poison is produced, and an incapacity of diffusing it.—When the abovementioned casticks cannot be procured, Oil of Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Spirit of Salt, Corrosive Sublimate, Common Caustick, Brine, a strong Solution of Common Salt, or a plaster of Quick Lime and Soap, may be applied to the wound. Gun-powder laid on the part, and fired, has been used with success. A person bitten, remote from medical assistance, will seldom be so circumstanced as not to be able to obtain one or other of the preceding remedies. Should it so happen that he cannot, an hot iron can always soon be procured. The wound should be feared with that; which will be a temporary arrest to the action of the virus."

This little pamphlet is highly creditable to its learned Author.

33. *Posthumous Essays, by Mr.* Abraham Booth. *To which is annexed, his Confession of Faith, delivered at his Ordination in* Goodman's Fields, February 16, 1769. 12mo. Button.

MR. BOOTH was a Dissenting Minister, of whom some account may be seen in our vol. LXXVI. The Essays now published are, 1. On the Love of God to his chosen People; 2. On a Conduct and Character formed under the Influence of Evangelical Truth; and, 3. Evidences of Faith in Jesus Christ, both negatively and positively considered. By his Confession it appears that he adhered to the Calvinistic explanation of the doctrines generally received by the Orthodox, with the exception of baptism by immersion. His Essays run in the same strain; the following passage from Essay II. is no unfavourable proof that persons of Mr. Booth's persuasion look a little more closely than usual into the conduct of pretended *converts*.

"Some professors of evangelical truth place vital religion so much in transient illuminations

illuminations and impreſſions, eſpecially if they occur in ſuch or ſuch a particular order, and ſo little in the habitual temper and ſpirit of which perſons are, that they greatly deform the religion of Jeſus, and repreſent Chriſtianity in a very different light from that in which it is exhibited by the inſpired Writers. The New Teſtament knows nothing of real Chriſtians, that are habitually of a ſelfiſh, envious, and contentious temper. Scarcely any character can be invented, the leading ideas in which are more heterogeneous, diſcordant, and unſociable, than thoſe of a covetous, hard-hearted, high-ſpirited, or ſpiteful, true Chriſtian. The character of profeſſors muſt be appreciated by *rules*; not rules diluted to ſuit *profeſſors*; otherwiſe we ſhall make the word of God of no effect. Allowances, indeed, muſt be made for natural tempers; but not ſuch allowances as would imply that perſons who in their native diſpoſitions were wolves and ſerpents are now real believers, though there be no evidence of a great and remarkable alteration having taken place in "the ſpirit of their minds." For the alteration produced by real converſion is commonly the moſt evident with reference to that very evil on account of which the convert was previouſly the moſt notorious. Nor is divine grace leſs adapted to ſubdue ſuch evil tempers than it is to deliver from profligate ſenſuality."

34. *A ſhort Addreſs to the Moſt Reverend and Honourable* William *Lord Primate of all* Ireland, *recommendatory of ſome Commutation or Modification of the Tithes of that Country; with a few Remarks on the preſent State of the* Iriſh *Church. By the Rev.* H. B. Dudley, *Chancellor and Prebendary of* Ferns, &c. *New Edition.* London. Cadell and Davies. 1s. 6d.

A MORE important topick in eccleſiaſtical arrangements, or one that has been diſcuſſed with more zeal, ſpirit, and moderation, has ſeldom been laid before the view of the Publick, than by the Author of this intereſting pamphlet. Nor could it, perhaps, have been offered to attention and conſideration at a time when the reſult of his inveſtigations may be attended with more beneficial effects, not only to the Community where the arguments immediately apply, but to the general intereſts of the Church, as well as its Members, in both Kingdoms.

The Writer, who is well known to many of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants of the county in which he has long reſided as a beneficed Clergyman, and who has not been leſs diſtinguiſhed as an active Magiſtrate, has informed us, that "the object of his preſent Addreſs is, to draw the attention of thoſe on whom it has devolved as a *great moral* and *political duty* to a diſpaſſionate enquiry into the exiſting ſtate of TITHES *in Ireland*, and to recommend ſuch an immediate change or modification of them as may be moſt likely to adminiſter the neceſſary relief. It is more particularly directed to the liberal conſideration of the profeſſional Members of the Eſtabliſhed Church, who have intereſts interwoven in this complicated queſtion far more valuable than thoſe of pecuniary loſs or gain."

Mr. Dudley acquaints us that he intended, many years ſince, to have offered ſome ſimilar obſervations in favour of a modification in England; but the diſturbed temper of thoſe times prevented it. Poſſeſſing a conſiderable portion of tithe properly in both countries, he tells us that he felt diſpoſed, in common with many who have ſimilar intereſts, to promote ſome equitable reform therein, that may beſt remedy a grievance ſo generally complained of. But as the preſſure is confeſſedly more immediate and ſevere in *Ireland*, he now ventures to ſuggeſt what appears to him the moſt effectual remedy in a caſe of the moſt imminent danger.

Our Author ſets out with obſerving, that the long-exiſting mode of *collecting* TITHES *in Ireland* will be found injurious and harraſſing to all whom it concerns. Not limited to the ſufferings or perſonal inconvenience of the individual, its influence has extended until it affects the moral welfare of a State, and virtually counteracts the great objects of the Eſtabliſhment which its revenues are drawn to ſupport. After obſerving that the neareſt way to the object of his brief Addreſs will be to conſider *tithes* as a property ſtrongly titled as the ſoil that yields them; to remove a difficulty that might otherwiſe ariſe to interrupt the enquiry, he apprehends it may be as well at once to contravene the illiberal poſition of thoſe who aſſert that it would be a ſacrilegious act to commute or even to touch the property of the Church, rendered ſecure from alienation by the pious purpoſes to which it has been devoted.

The

The Author conſiders it as by no means improbable that, if ſome liberal commutation or modification had previouſly taken place, the rights of the *Iriſh* Church had to this day remained entire. And if the principal objection to *any* modification, which is ſtated to be the danger of *innovating* on the title of a property the moſt antient of all others, could apply to the tithes of *England*, it is quite out of the queſtion as ſuppoſed to regard thoſe of *Ireland*; ſince, more than half a century paſt, a ſingle Branch of her Legiſlature innovated on this principle ſo far as to aboliſh her *agiſtment* tithe altogether, the moral equity of which no one will venture to defend. Mr. Dudley is ſtrongly perſuaded that, were a juſt and reaſonable commutation or modification of *tithes* but once adopted, a meaſure by no means impracticable, the complicated diſtreſſes ariſing from the preſent mode might, with the appellation itſelf, ſo diſcordant to the public ear, merge in a title of Church Property; which, in making its Clergy more reſpectable, would render its Eſtabliſhment more ſecure. He proceeds to obſerve, that, "When Government ſhall have diſpaſſionately conſidered this momentous ſubject, and Parliament are called upon ſtill more ſeriouſly to legiſlate thereon, the ſimple queſtion will be, which may now be aſked, "By what mode can the grievance of COLLECTING TITHES, ſo generally felt and acknowledged, be moſt equitably and moſt effectually removed?"

In anſwer to this queſtion, Mr Dudley is of opinion there is but one ſimple, remedial mode by which this great object of National ſolicitude can practically be obtained; viz. by a *Commutation* of TITHES OF LAND. He then ſpecifies, in a very ſummary yet ſatisfactory manner, the projected modes of that Commutation; for which we muſt refer our Readers to the pamphlet itſelf. He then offers the plain and obvious reaſons for the adoption of his plan; and concludes with obſerving, that, if the Legiſlature, in its wiſdom, ſhould now reſolve that a Reform in the *Tithe Syſtem* of Ireland is become indiſpenſable, the Church will not be wanting in its tribute of benevolence to the anxious wiſhes of a People.

His Remarks on the preſent State of the Iriſh Church are not leſs worthy of public conſideration. He tells us that the numerous ruins of temples of worſhip throughout this iſland exhibit too many proofs of the dilapidated and declining ſtate of the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment. On the Reformation it appears that there were 2436 pariſhes in Ireland with cure of ſouls, and nearly 3000 clergy appertaining thereto. Theſe are now reduced to 1100 benefices, having but 1001 churches, and requiring only the cure of 1300 clergy. Much of this falling-off may be imputed to the combination of ſeveral pariſhes into what is called AN UNION; a meaſure that has, unfortunately, led to the diſſolution of all other churches therein, except one.

Upon the idea of it being the intention of Government to propoſe a Bill in Parliament, without loſs of time, for diſſolving the moſt extenſive of thoſe Council Unions, on the demiſe or promotion of their preſent incumbents, the Author obſerves, that, "under this deſireable reſtoration of the churches, *glebe houſes*, now ſo much wanted throughout Ireland, for the reſidence of the Clergy, would alſo increaſe, and the erection of them be greatly facilitated by the application of the Parliamentary grant of 40,000*l.* out of the firſt fruits; which ſum has unaccountably lain for many years unappropriated to this urgent ſervice."

In concluſion, our Author conceives that, from his ſlight review of the ſubject, our attention may be more beneficially directed to the improvement of the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment than to any reprehenſion of errors in our Catholic Brethren. We cannot too often remind ourſelves, that, as opinion ſubmits not to force, ſo no human power can command belief: this would naturally lead to a more liberal allowance in favour of thoſe who contribute ſo conſiderable a portion of the Iriſh people, and contribute ſo largely to the revenues of a Church, contrary, as they are too frequently taught, not only to their temporal but their ſpiritual welfare.

35. *The Origin of Naval Architecture; a Diſcourſe accommodated to the General Faſt. By* Philopharos. 8vo.

FROM this quaint title we expected an attempt to rival the well-earned honours of John Bonyan; but, except in the text from Heb. ii. 7, and an occaſional alluſion to the command reſpecting the building of Noah's ark, there is little of that kind. The Author gives much of the uſeful advice commonly tendered

tendered on Faſt-days; and it would not have been leſs uſeful had he given it in the uſual way, inſtead of his preſent deſultory effuſion, which is neither, ſtrictly ſpeaking, an addreſs, a ſermon, or a letter, neither a piece of declamation or argument, but partaking, in a certain degree, of all.

26. *Proſpectus of a New Analyſis of Antient Chronology; in which an Attempt is made to explain the Hiſtory, Antiquities, and Prophecies, of the Nations recorded in the Scriptures, on Principles tending to remove the Imperfection and Diſcordance of all preceding Syſtems of Chronology.* By William Hales, *D. D. Rector of* Killeſandra, *and formerly Profeſſor of Oriental Languages in the Univerſity of* Dublin.

THIS important work is now nearly ready for the preſs; and we have no other object in noticing the Proſpectus than to direct the attention of our learned Readers to an undertaking which promiſes to do honour to the talents and judgment of its Author, whoſe ſtudies, for many years, have been directed to the Hiſtory, Antiquities, and Prophecies, of the principal Antient Nations recorded in the Bible. The eſtabliſhment of Chronology upon a baſis more uniform and leſs diſcordant than what we are ſupplied with by the Jews, by Scaliger, Petavius, Uſher, Lloyd, Marſham, Newton, &c. is a moſt deſireable object; and every reaſonable expectation may be indulged from the well-known abilities and acuteneſs of Dr. Hales.

27. *Small Literary Patchwork; or, a Collection of Miſcellaneous Pieces, in Proſe and Verſe, written on various Occaſions, chiefly on moral and intereſting Subjects. By a Countrywoman. Printed at* Shipſton. Lackington, &c. 2s.

THIS female candidate for fame acknowledges "ſome painful anticipation of the ſevere laſh of Reviewers' pens, whoſe diſcriminating weapons but too juſtly chaſtiſe the temerity of *unqualified* and preſuming ſcribblers;" yet, with "the honeſt fervour and fortitude of a true Briton, ſupported by the pleaſing conſciouſneſs of the *rectitude* of her motives, ſhe patiently and reſpectfully waits their auguſt deciſion;" and concludes with a requeſt, that "A WOMAN'S page may find patronage from MAN."

To ſay the truth, the title of this little work is certainly appropriate; but, having looked over it with an inclination to be pleaſed, ſome parts ſhall be paſſed unnoticed. The Proſe Letters have already appeared in a public Newspaper, and are well enough adapted to their ſeveral purpoſes. "The Author's Friend; or, The Literary Purſe," a compliment to the Literary Fund, has ſome merit. In the "Fragment on the Death of a venerable and much-celebrated Man" are ſeveral excellent lines, but it is unequal. The two following Epigrams are creditable to their Author:

1. "ON A FRENCH DOCTRINE.

"*Death* is eternal ſleep!" you madly ſay;
Ye ſtupid *dreamers!* 'midſt the Goſpel day.
Ah! leave *your crimes*, retract your deadly lies,
Or *waking* feed the worm *that never dies!*"

2. "ON FEMALE HORSE-RACING.

"When Ladies *dauntleſs* ride a race,
Expos'd to public eye!
Man,—lordly man, muſt ſigh—'diſgrace!'
And modeſt Virtue fly."

"The Writer flatters herſelf that ſhe need not apologize to the Reader for *adorning* her Collection with *one piece* by her much-honoured (but now deceaſed) Father. It was written ſome years ago, on the death of a rich old Bachelor, who died in the 88th year of his age, and was humourouſly deſigned for his EPITAPH.

"No brother, ſiſter, or relation near,
To mourn,—*or ſeem to mourn*,—*or ſqueeze a tear!*
For faſhion ſome may flaunt in ſable hue,
Till dead year's out, and legacies are due;
Or ſome, perchance, in dreſs of mode polite, [with white;
The laſt ſix months will mix that black
Then drop ſhock ſorrow, revel with his ſtore, [more!"
And only mourn—the old man ſav'd no

LITERARY ANECDOTE.

ACCORDING to M. Luneau de Boiſgermain, the plan of the French Encyclopædia did not originate with Meſſieurs Diderot and D'Alembert. Chambers's Dictionary had been known many years before; and it was an Engliſhman who firſt undertook to tranſlate Chambers into French. The fact is as follows: "In 1742, John Mills, an Engliſh gentleman, with Mr. Sellius of Dantzick, formerly profeſſor at Halle, undertook that tranſlation. Being in want of a printer, they applied to Le Breton, printer and bookſeller at Paris. As both were foreigners, they knew little of all the formalities which were neceſſary to be obſerved previouſly to their work being printed. Le Breton took upon himſelf to ſolicit, in their joint names, a privilege for printing the work; which he obtained, but had it inſerted

inserted under his own name. Mills being informed of it, threatened Le Breton to profecute him with fo much firmnefs that he forced him to declare, in a legal deed, that the privilege *du Dictionnaire de Chambers*, although given under the name of Le Breton, was the fole property of John Mills. This title, however, became void by want of formalities. Soon after, Mills entered into another engagement with Le Breton; by which he gave to the latter a fhare in his privilege: they, in concert, announced the publication of *L'Encyclopedia* by fubfcription. As the number of fubfcribers was confiderable, Mills requefted a fum of money, which the Bookfellers peremptorily refufed. A fuit of law was begun, but without any definitive refult. In the mean time Le Breton got the firft privilege revoked, and obtained another in his own name. This was in 1746; and the privilege was given *pour l'Encyclopedia de Diderot et d'Alembert*. Thus Mills was deprived of a work, the plan and execution of which belonged to him, without having committed any fault but the infringement of formalities unknown to him, and which had been artfully concealed from him by Le Breton. He was therefore obliged to come back to England; and Sellius, his partner, died mad at Charenton in 1767.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

We are ftill to apologize for imperfections arifing from calamity. But the unbounded Kindnefs of numerous Friends demands the warmeft Acknowledgments. Again and again we thank them for their Communications; and take the liberty of requefting that fuch as may in future wifh to have their Papers *returned*, in cafe of not being ufed, would have the goodnefs to fignify in what mode they may be beft conveyed. In fhort Compofitions, particularly Poetry, it might be adviſeable to retain a Copy of the MS.

To repeated Enquiries after the "Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire," the Anſwer unfortunately is, that not a ſingle Copy of the Six Parts already publiſhed remains for Sale; but that the MS Collections for a Seventh (the concluding) Part, with the Plates engraved for it, have been preſerved; and the Editor propoſes, as ſoon as he can ſufficiently recover his Reſolution, to begin the Taſk of arranging the Hundred of Sparkenhoe; and to print only the Number which will complete the Sets of thoſe who have already patronized his Labours. Of this National Work, not 200 Copies are in Exiſtence; and of thoſe, ſeveral are in Public Libraries.

Mr. SALMON's ſecond Paper was actually compoſed for laſt Month; but the Types were conſumed. The MS. is ſafe, and ſhall be uſed ſoon.

We have received more than one Letter on the curious one-arched Bridge at Pont-y-Prid; but it has already been fully noticed in our vol. XXXIV. p. 564 (where an Engraving of it is given); and in vol. LI. 476.

Mr. STOVLE's Bookſeller will eaſily obtain for him the deficient Pages he mentions; or they ſhall be given to any Friend of his who will call for them.

C. C. has favoured us with information nearly ſimilar to that of B. in p. 102 of our laſt; and adds, that the title of John Leſlie, Baron Lindores, was probably omitted in the Scotch Peerage from his vote having been objected to at the Election for Scotch Peers in 1790, and from the deciſion of the Houſe of Lords in 1793, who, on hearing the claim, finally rejected it.—John Earl of Wandesford left an only daughter, Lady Anne, his heireſs, who married the late Earl of Ormond, by whom ſhe is mother of the preſent Earl; of the Hon. James Butler W. (who enjoys his grandfather's eſtates); and of other children.—Kenneth Mackenzie, Earl of Seaforth, died in 1781, leaving alſo an only daughter, Lady Caroline; when his honours became extinct.

The CONSTANT READER who wonders that the Pocket Peerages ſhould contain what is omitted in Lodge, forgets that many years have elapſed ſince Lodge's book was publiſhed.

C. C. informs G. V. that the iſſue of Lord Southwell ſhould quarter the Compton arms *without* thoſe of Berkeley, for the reaſon given before, that they *repreſent the former* family and not the latter.

Our Correſpondent P. C. (LXXVII. p. 513) has favoured us with a Reply to Dr. Milner on the ſuppoſed Miracle of St. Winifred's Well; to the arguments of which we fully aſſent. But, if enough had not been already ſaid on the ſubject, the length of P. C's Letter would deter us from inſerting what muſt inevitably produce a Rejoinder, and might proceed *ad infinitum*.—ANTIPHONA, on the ſame ſubject, is ſhorter; but he will excuſe our omitting it.—Another Correſpondent aſks, to whom it was *revealed* (for revealed it muſt have been, or it could never have been known to mortal man) that the cure of W. W. by once bathing in Holywell, was a miracle?

The Enquirer after *Faſts* during the preſent Reign is referred to the Proclamations in the ſeveral London Gazettes.

J. L's *Lincoln* Epigram is too *pointed*, T. W's too *flat*, thoſe on a Faſt Sermon too *blunt*, and that of ENT. much too *dull*, for our uſe.

SCRIPTOR in our next; with SENEX; XXX; L. R. I.; S.; I. M. P.; SCRUTATOR, on Queen Anne's Bounty; NOTICES OF WORKS IN THE PRESS, &c. &c. &c.

THE PILLOW OF ROSES;

Written at the House of R. C. Dallas, *Esq.* and presented to his Lady.*

By Mr. Pratt.

FOR half a century or more,
Approaching fast the treble score
(God knows how I have held together,
Thro' every sort of wind and weather),
I 've been upon my mortal ramble,
Oft scratched by Pillows made of *Bramble:*
And when Lucina took her stand,
She held that Bramble in her hand;
Shook it about my fated head
Soon as Mamma was brought to bed:
Since which I 've had it oft in view,
And oft been beaten black and blue.
I was not even rock'd in feathers,
My cradle iron, hung on leathers.
Which jerk'd me round with many a thump
As almost broke my youngling rump!
And when I got to man's estate,
The Bramble-bush was still my fate;
The wretch of regimental slashes,
Condemn'd to bear a thousand lashes,
Or he who was so wondrous wise
With Brambles to scratch out his eyes,
And then to scratch them *in* again,
Could not have suffered more of pain:
For when, on life's uncertain way,
I stoop'd to smell some flow'ret gay,
A Pink for instance, or a Rose,
It scratch'd my hand, or prick'd my nose;
Or when a Woodbine grac'd the scene,
Some cursed Nettle grew between;
And when for rest I 've laid my head,
I've found the *Bramble* in my bed;
And had I been a barefoot Friar,
I must have perished by the Brier;
Yet, being but a simple Bard,
I 've only thought it devilish hard;
Bore it as well as e'er I could,
And wish'd myself a man of wood,
A handy chest of drawers, or table,
Both gentlemen extremely able;
Their nerves of stouter stuff than mine,
The more you rub, the more they shine.
No wonder then, dear Mrs. Dallas,
I 've found your garret like a palace;
In which I think no more of earth,
But seem to feel a second birth:
A second better than the first;
The plaguy Bramble made that curs'd.
The *rosied Pillow* † you have given
Keeps me from night to morn in heaven:
When morning comes I wish for night,
And half asleep these thanks I write.
Although I really nod so sound,
My senses are in balm profound
So wrapt and tranc'd, I scarce can hope,
Or wish e'en *Fancy's* eyes to ope:
I'll thank you better should I dream;
My Muse your Pillow, *you* the Theme.

* Author of Percival, Aubrey, the Morelands, &c. &c.

† A Pillow of Rose-leaves, supposed to have the property of inducing sleep.

IMPROMPTU.

By the same.

To the Same Lady.

On receiving Presents of Honey and Pickles.

TO suit the motley life we live,
Now sweets, now sours, you largely give;
How like our mortal lot!
For, count the boons of Mother Nature,
You'll find she gives to every creature
A Pickle Jar and Honey Pot.

TO MISS SMITH,

of Covent Garden Theatre.

SWEET Juliet, whose impassion'd tone
Makes every eye and heart your own;
Whose magic sounds fall on my ear,
More soft than Ariel's harp to hear;
No wonder myriad tongues commend,
And listening crowds in silence bend,
When on the Stage pourtray'd is seen
The Mother, Heroine, or Queen—
When sunk or rais'd our hopes and fears,
And Beauty's eye is dim with tears—
When lawless feeling spurns controul,
And bleeds at every pore the soul.
But while the greater fame appears
To claim a Nation's sighs and tears;
Yet still, retir'd from public eye,
'Tis yours to shine in privacy;
To warm without theatric spell
The happy sphere in which you dwell:
'Tis yours with winning smile to please,
And gaiety to blend with ease;
While Nature's playful child I view,
And her best attributes in you;
'Tis yours, by more than Grecian * name,
To raise the Daughter's matchless fame;
Th' increasing ills of life assuage,
And wing with down the hours of age;
And for a brother's tender years,
To feel an anxious mother's fears,
Make the sweet blossom ope its dyes
To bloom henceforth in fairer skies:
'Tis yours with all the polish'd store
That shines within of mental ore,
To add, by some exterior grace,
The charm of form, of eye, or face;
Each day new influence to gain,
And strongly rivet every chain;
Proving, as you enslave the heart,
That Romeo is no mimic part. R.

* Alluding to the Grecian Daughter.

Translation of Milton's L'Allegro concluded from p. 146.

QUA casæ fumant humiles canini,
In duos quercus positæ patentes,
Chara ibi Thyrsis Corydonque pastor
Prandia sumunt;
Haud dapes lautas, sed inempta ruris
Dona, quæ carpsit manibus decoris

Phyllis

Phyllis ancilla, et properavit inde
Ocyor Euro,

Thestylem quærens modo colligentem
Fascibus plenis Cererem recisam;
Aut opem in prato dare, si requirat
Segnior æstas.

Vicus in collem vocat iste gressus
Pace securâ peragentis ævum;
Dum melos mistum fidibus canoris
Fistula reddit;

Interim exercent, tenues per umbras,
Virgines mixtæ pueris choream;
Nec senes læti bona feriarum
Gaudia temnunt.

Luce jam tandem pereunte, Baccho
Turma spumantes cyathos coronat,
Horridis plenus memorare monstris
Docta fabellas.

Ut magi taurus meditantis atra
Sentit infernas morituras artes,
Sentit exustas segetes iniquo
Carmine tellus:

Ut canis muros, ululata nocte,
Voce complebat, cecinitque cornix,
Antequam infelix miseranda passus
Funera Damon:

Utque Damonis volitare visa est
Forma, adhuc notas petientis ulmos,
Territa Auroræ at rutilantis ortu
Fugit imago:

Talia arrectos tenuere sensus;
Jamque festinant dare membra lectis,
Lenis inducunt taciturna venti
Murmura somnos.

Urbium turres hominumque clangor
Prorsus invitant, ubi forte pandit
Agmen heroum spoliata bello
Rite tropæa;

Et puellarum manus assidentûm
Clara, victori dare scit coronam
Martis aut Phœbi, et decorare lauro
Tempora circum.

Lucidas puro hic gerat igne tædas,
Vestibus fulgens croceis, Cupido,
Splendor intersit, simul atque ludi,
Larva, dapesque:

Talia æstivo juvenilis anno
Rivulum vatis prope fabulosum
Missa pertentant animas eburnâ
Somnia ab aulâ.

Proinde vicinum vocet hinc theatrum,
Seu è scholis vates, studiis Minervæ
Dives, exiret, placeretque mirâ
Arte laborans:

Sive Naturæ soboles poeta
Dulcibs cantet numeris solutis,
Sicût indocto Philomela promit
Gutture carmen.

Cura ne sedes vetitas adiret
Mentis, O musis foveas alumnum
Lydiis fidum, precor, O! perenni at
Carmine vivam;

Carmine haud experto abolentis ævi
Damna, nonnunquam recreante fessos
Impetu molli, rapiente jamjam
Pectore ab imo:

Dum per incertos simuosa gyros,
Vincla ita pandit resoluta cordis
Vox; ut admirans caput è cubili
Tolleret Orpheus,

Lene suffultum violis, agensque
Somnia in lætis meliora campis;
Et nigri victus Dominator Orci,
Pene receptam

Bis viro sponsam dederet petenti,
Te penes tanta, Euphrosyne, est voluptas!
Est? et extremæ tibi dedicabo
Tempora vitæ.

Sept. 11, 1807. NEMO.

MY FATHER'S BIRTH-DAY.

CELESTIAL radiance on this morning shine,
And cheer its dawning with a ray divine.
Oh! happy morn, thrice happy morn! which brings
A father's birth-day on its welcome wings.
Oh! blest occasion, which my Muse inspires;
Oh! happy bard! whom filial ardour fires!
Instruct me, Phœbus, how to tune my lays,
And bless my labours in a father's praise;
Teach my young breast to catch the glowing fire,
Imbibe thy thought, and emulate thy lyre.
May Heaven from ill my father's life defend,
And added blessings to his years extend!
May every virtue which adorns his mind,
A bright example prove to all mankind;
Ensure to him the good they would impart,
Charm every mind, and captivate each heart;
Like heavenly orbs, for ever let them shine,
Move in one tract, and but with life decline!
Farewell! this tribute from my Muse receive, [give.
This artless verse, 'tis all my Muse can
Pentonville, Jan. 1, 1806. W. M.

ON MY DEPARTURE FROM THE SEA-SIDE.

YE hoary Cliffs, sublimely wild,
That skirt the foaming deep, adieu!
Ye Rocks in savage grandeur pil'd,
'Tis mine once more to fly from you!

Thou Main that foam'st from pole to pole,
Whose billows swell'd by every gale,
Caus'd thoughts sublime within my soul,
With grief I bid thy waves farewell!

Fond Mem'ry oft shall haunt the shore,
Where nightly I was wont to roam,
And listen to the dashing oar
That broke upon the silent gloom.

The

time may come when I again
With happy pleasure thee shall view;
But now, thou hoary boist'rous Main,
Once more I bid thy waves adieu!

E. DUNCANNON, *aged* 13.

The following little Poem on the Death of a favourite Cat, which had, when young, been mutilated by some brutish Fellow-servant, from Examples in superior Life, was written by WILLIAM MILLOT, *a Labourer in the Elaboratory of the Apothecaries Company, who took Delight in feeding and caressing it.*

EPITAPH

On Don Whiskerandos Lacktail.

ALAS! poor Don! thy life's career is o'er,
And Galen's children now thy loss deplore;
Tho' cropt thy ears, and dock'd thy pendent tail, [prevail;
Still o'er the rats and mice thou couldst
Most of thy fatal death full well they know,
And keep their revels in the sinks below;
Where uncontroul'd they squeak their noisy mirth,
And rejoicing thou art laid in earth.
What tho' no beauty deck'd thy furry skin,
Nor chaste thy heart (for thou hast oft been seen [wall,
On housetops wandering, sheds, and eke a
Courting thy fair-one with delightful squall);
But now thy widows mourn thy hapless fate,
And new their sorrows for so kind a mate.
In darkness here secure thy body lies,
Till some unlucky spade shall make thee rise.

ON ALEXANDER POPE.

IN Wisdom's school, at Learning's steady shrine,
In prose, in verse, or in poetic line,
Thy equal ne'er was found, immortal Pope,
Thy Country's honour, and thy Country's hope.
Thy works for ever shall be handed down
As emblems of thy worth—of thy renown;
Thy name to future ages yet shall last,
Extoll'd by none that 's present, none that 's past. [praise,
And wondering ages shall thy memory
And to thy glory's fame new trophies raise.

C. H. C . . . tt.

SONNET TO THE KING OF SWEDEN.

COCK of the North! at bottom truly game,
By foes surrounded, treacherous, gaunt, and grim, [whim,
Dupes of chicanery, cowardice, and
Bonaparte by nature, renegades to fame,
Who, at the Tyrant's beck, their pinions trim, [crest of shame;
And whet the beak, and raise the
Each opening his dishonourable throat,
Eager to crow thee down with barb'rous note, [shouldst thou fall
Or crush thee with his weight:—but,
(Which Heaven forbid!) at last, beneath the might [cause—
Of tenfold numbers, leagu'd in Slavery's
The hateful cause of base, ambitious *Gaul*— [height,
Glory shall hail thee from her radiant
And crown thy memory with supreme applause!

ANNIVERSARY ODE
ON THE DEATH OF CHRIST,
FOR EASTER 1808.

By JOHN STOVLE, *Lieut. Royal Navy.*

WHILE far and wide the trump of Fame
Resounds its note with wonted zeal,
T' immortalize each dying name;
Yet, rescued from Oblivion's veil,
A higher name invites the votive lay;
A name most dear among the heavenly hosts;
'Tis Man's Redeemer! and the sacred day
That clos'd his pilgrimage on earthly coasts.
Awake their loftiest strains, to praise
The risen Son of God;
Of him with most exalted lays
They fill each bright abode.
T' adore the Holy Lamb who once was slain,
But now is cloath'd in majesty divine;
To speak the glories of his endless reign,
In perfect harmony blest legions join.
O may the theme with pure seraphic fire
Descend on wings of love, and human hearts inspire!
Primeval source of human weal,
Belov'd of Heaven! celestial Peace;
Thy loveliness again reveal,
And cause the din of Arms to cease.
From the blest realms of light one ray afford;
As yet mistaken Man may hear thy voice;
To Earth return! may Heaven's all-powerful Lord [joice:
Urge thy descent, and make each heart re-
As when the firm sepulchral rock
Resign'd Heaven's richest store,
Almighty Love the barrier broke
With Death's tyrannic power.
Charg'd with glad tidings, send some herald down
Replete with messages of joy and truth;
O let thy sacred presence now be known,
Thy all-pervading love each bosom soothe;
Commence thy reign o'er human-kind below, [haustless flow.
And let substantial bliss in streams ex-
To finish Calvary's tragic scene,
The Saviour meekly bows his head;
Thick shades of darkness intervene,
And Nature's face with gloom o'erspread.

Her

Her frame recoil'd; while space through all extent, [or near,
Through Heaven's vast amplitude remote
Attir'd in sympathy, beheld th' event;
And Death, in triumph, would have shook his spear;
But lo! Jehovah just and true,
Whose mercy shone most bright,
Appear'd; when Death and Darkness flew
Deep in th' abyss of Night.
Th' Eternal Son, of endless life possess'd,
On the third morn from death triumphant rose,
Blest presage of an everlasting rest!
Sure pledge of man's eternal sweet repose!
The starry heavens, tho' vast, may pass away; [day,
But He shall lead his flock to everlasting
Haste, rolling years; still onward haste!
The last eventful period bring!
When Saints unmingled bliss shall taste
Immortal with their Lord and King.
Haste, rolling years; and bring th' eternal morn!
Unfurl Messiah's standard wide to view!
When Sorrow, Sin, and Pain, shall ne'er return,
And Man shall bid his foes their last adieu.
For more than adamantine chain
Henceforth shall curb their power,
And all their fiend-like rage restrain
From that tremendous hour.
When Time's vast annals shall be render'd less
Than yonder bubble on the Western wave,
All the redeem'd above shall ever bless
Their once incarnate King, who died to save.
Sweet Hope to full fruition shall arrive,
And Faith enjoy her God, and with him ever live.

ON HEARING A YOUNG LADY SING "Nobody comes to Woo."

ELIZABETH warbled so sweetly
"Oh! nobody comes to woo—"
I sigh'd—then, with rapture, exclaim'd—
"Eliza!—it cannot be true!

Has Cupid his arrows thrown by?
Have Turtles forgot how to coo?
Are Swains quite estranged from love?
Eliza!—*it cannot* be true!"

If mitred, or crown'd, were my head,
And Eliza should smile and prove true,
I'd fly, on the wings of a dove,
Eliza to court and to woo.

SONNET TO INSTRUCTION.

AS the fresh airs that breathe round early Morn [perfume;
Wing from each dew-pearl'd bed the rich
So does the warmth of Reason's genial dawn
Feed with young life the Mind's half-opening bloom.
O! if 'tis sweet, when Spring first woos the year, [ripening low,
And May's full bosom swells with
The tender plant and flow'ret gay to rear,
And watch each bud that gems the living grove;
How sweeter far to mark the germ of worth
Striking deep root in Reason's fruitful soil! [exact;
To raise the Mind's sweet snow-drop, lone,
And see each bursting Virtue blow our toil!
Come then, Instruction! Maid divine! and be
Handmaid to Love—parental Love, and me.

W. A. A. I.

SONNET ON SILENCE.

THERE is a silence does most strongly speak
The busy sense of gratitude and worth;
Flushes with deepest red the conscious cheek, [along
As drives the heart its rapid course
Yes! Silence has a language of its own,
A grammar which the feeling heart well knows!
And with a sigh—a tear—one look alone
She speaks a thousand joys—a thousand woes!
That words are her's alone let Reason teach,
To doubt her rights, be 't impious to criticise; [speech,
Still to give action all the force of
Is Nature's universal privilege. [beau.
O! the wild storms of Rage 't were better
Than meet the silent frown—the sickening sneer.

W. A. A. I.

Elegy on View of a Shipwreck from the Sea Shore, which occurred very lately at Birchington in Thanet, when the whole Crew perished except three Persons.

THE wild wind's roar a moment ceas'd,
An awful pause succeeds;
The shrieks of terror strike the ear,
The heart with pity bleeds.
No human aid can interpose
The *shatter'd bark* to save;
The 'whelming waves resistless close
The *sailor's* watery grave.

No more the tender ties of *home*
Shall meet their bleat return;
The *wife*, the *parent*, and the *child*,
Through many a day shall mourn.
The stormy night shall wake their woe
From some delusive dream;
When oft, to their fond arms restor'd,
The *long-lost friend* shall seem:
The friend with whom in *early days*
Their happiest hours were known;
Whether by *school-day* sports endear'd,
Or *kindred claims* their own.
Within the deep profound they rest,
Far from their native shore,
'Till future ages pass away,
And Man shall *weep no more*.

W. I.

PROCLUSUS

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1808.

House of Lords, Feb. 15.

Lord *Auckland* made his promised motion for a Committee, to take into consideration the late Orders in Council, which his Lordship considered unjust in their operation on unoffending neutrals, and impolitic, as uniting the world in hostility towards us. He contended that America and Denmark had not acquiesced in the arrangement made by France; and therefore should not be involved in the measures of retaliation adopted by us in consequence.

Lords *Erskine*, *King*, *Grenville*, and *Sidmouth*, supported the motion for a Committee, although the latter was not prepared to decide upon the general merits of the question.

Lords *Bathurst*, *Eldon*, and *Hawkesbury*, defended the Orders, and contended that their expediency was so self-evident as to render farther enquiry unnecessary.

The debate continued till half past four o'clock, when their Lordships divided.—Ayes, including 18 proxies, 48.—Noes, including 45 proxies, 106.—Majority for Ministers 58.

In the Commons, the same day, the Chairman of the Poole Election Committee declared Mr. *Jeffery* to be duly elected.

The House in a Committee of Supply, voted ten millions and half to be raised by Exchequer Bills, to pay off outstanding bills.

A debate of some length took place on a motion made by Mr. *Ponsonby* for postponing, till Thursday, the second reading of the Bill founded upon the late Orders in Council, in order that the papers connected with the subject might previously be laid on the table.

Messrs. *Perceval* and *Canning* objected to delay, it being important to the merchants, &c. to know as soon as possible the duties they are to pay, and the regulations by which they are to be bound.

Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Sheridan*, and Lord *H. Petty*, supported the motion for postponement, on which the House divided.—Ayes 82—Noes 118.—Majority for Ministers 36.

On Mr. *Ponsonby's* giving notice of his intention of renewing his motion on the next day, Mr. *Perceval* consented that the second reading should be postponed, as he required, till Thursday.

Mr. *Taylor* moved for the production of various papers connected with the Expedition to the Dardanelles, calculated to exonerate the late Ministry from censure on that occasion.

Messrs. *Canning*, *Perceval*, *W. Pole*, *Wilberforce*, and Lord *Castlereagh*, opposed the production of some of the papers, which, not having been regularly transmitted to the Admiralty a year after their date, were not received there, and could not therefore be officially laid on the table.

Messrs. *Grenville*, *Windham*, and *Tierney*, supported the motion for their production; which was at length agreed to without a division.

Some papers connected with Lord St. Vincent's mission to the Tagus were ordered, on the motion of Mr. *Abercrombie*; as also various papers relating to our late Negotiations with America.

Feb. 16.

Mr. *Whitbread* moved for copies of various papers, *viz.* 1st. of Lord Hutchinson's Letter on the subject of his conference with the Emperor Alexander; 2d, of the Correspondence on the proffered Mediation of Austria; 3d, of a Letter from Baron Budberg to Lord G. L. Gower; 4th, of a Dispatch from Lord G. L. Gower on the conclusion of the Treaty of Tilsit; 5th, of Papers relative to the co-operation promised to Russia, and answers alluded to in his Majesty's Declaration of 18th Dec. 1807; and 6th, of the Correspondence between Lord Howick and the Marquis Douglas.

Mr. *Canning* particularly objected to the papers called for in the 1st and 4th motions; and after a debate of some length, but little interest, the House concurred in their refusal. The others were agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 18.

Lord *Grenville* moved for the substance and dates of the information received by Ministers, that the Decree of the French Emperor against Neutral Commerce had been acted on with increased rigour, as averred by them in defence of the late Orders in Council.

Lords *Hawkesbury* and *Eldon*, and the Duke of *Montrose*, opposed the motion, as tending to injurious and unnecessary disclosure of the sources of communication: On a division, however, there appeared —Ayes 47—Noes 38.—Majority against Ministers 9.

Viscount *Sidmouth* made his promised motion for an Address to his Majesty, praying that the ships taken at Copenhagen might be kept in such state as not to preclude or put to hazard the possibility of their being eventually restored to Denmark on the conclusion of a peace.—This motion gave rise to a debate, which lasted till half past one, in which the various arguments before employed to establish the impolicy and injustice of the seizure of these ships, were repeated by Lords *Sidmouth*, *Ellenborough*, *Erskine*, *Selkirk*, *Darnley*,

Darnley, and *Grenville*; while Lords *Eldon*, *Boringdon*, *Harrowby*, *Westmorland*, *Redesdale*, and *Mulgrave* justified the measure on the necessity of the case, and opposed the motion as depriving the country of an available force, and trenching on the prerogative of the Crown by prescribing to it a line of conduct in treating for Peace.—On a division, there were—Contents 31; Proxies 20—Total 51.—Non-contents 61; Proxies 44—Total 105.—Majority for Ministers 54.

In the Commons, the same day, a great variety of papers were ordered to be produced on the subject of the charge made against Sir H. Popham of having many years since embarked in an illicit trade, and of having been improperly indemnified by Government for the penalties inflicted in consequence; after which a long debate took place on the second reading of the Bill for carrying into effect the late Orders in Council: the arguments previously used against the measure were again urged by Messrs. *Eden*, *Hibbert*, *W. Smith*, Lord *Temple*, and Lord *H. Petty*; and those in its support were enforced by Sir *J. Nichol*, Mr. *Rose*, and Lord *Castlereagh*; and at four o'clock in the morning, the House divided—For the Bill 214—Against it 94.—Majority for Ministers 120.

Feb. 19.

Mr. *Sheridan* presented a Petition from the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, complaining of short allowance of provisions, and other abuses, in Cold-Bath Prison.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* gave notice of his intention to bring in a Bill for laying a duty of 9*d. per* pound on all cotton wool exported from this Country; as also to prohibit the exportation of Bark; and observed that it was the intention of Government to prohibit the importation of French produce and manufactures; as wines, lace, cambrics, &c.

In a Committee of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved, that a duty of 9*d. per* bushel be laid on Salt exported to any part of the Continent, and of 3*d. per* bushel on that exported to distant countries, except the British Colonies. The amount of this impost, which he proposed to continue during the war, he estimated at 60,000*l. per annum*.

Sir *F. Baring*, Lord *H. Petty*, General *Gascoigne*, and Mr. *Davenport*, objected to the measure, to which, however, the Committee agreed.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* proposed, as amendments to the Bill he had introduced on the subject of the Orders in Council; 1st, to do away all the duties at present required from Neutral vessels clearing from British ports by bonds, which might afterwards be sanctioned by law; and 2d, all cargoes of ships warehoused in this country from exportation, and which were shipped from their respective ports before notice could be supposed to have reached those ports of the Orders in Council; and also to the cargoes of all ships in the like predicament.

Feb. 22.

Mr. *Perceval* consented that the proposed duty on Salt should not extend to exportations to places out of Europe, or to places in it in amity with us. Mr. Perceval proposed, that instead of duties on the extent of Jesuit's Bark and Raw Cotton tending to prohibition, that a direct prohibition should be laid on them; he observed that the effect of the Orders in Council had already enhanced the price of Bark in France from 10*s.* to 70*s. per* lb.

A debate of considerable length took place as to the time and manner of considering the charges against Marquis Wellesley; but it was determined that the Oude charge should be taken into consideration on Tuesday se'nnight.

House of Lords, *Feb.* 23.

Lord *Hawkesbury* presented the papers which had been ordered respecting the increased rigour with which the French Decree had been enforced, and on which our Orders in Council had been founded.

Lord *Auckland* objected to the 2d reading of the American Intercourse Bill, as containing enactments in opposition to the Treaty subsisting with that Country.

Lord *Bathurst* observed, that the present Bill was merely intended as a temporary measure.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 24.

Lord *Castlereagh* presented a message from his Majesty, stating that he had granted a premium of 2000*l. per annum* to the present Lord Lake, and to the two next male heirs to the title.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for a Committee of the whole House on Trade and Navigation, to inquire into the policy and legality of the late Orders in Council.

Mr. *Perceval* objected to the mode proposed, as tending only to unnecessary delay, the Committee of Ways and Means affording abundant opportunities for discussing the merits of the question. The House on a division concurred in this opinion, and resolved itself into a Committee on the Orders in Council Bill.

Mr. *Whitbread* protested against the Clause which restricted the supply of Bark to France—he considered the proposed duty as warring with the infirmaries and hospitals of the Enemy, and unworthy of

adopting

adoption in a Country professing humanity or honour.

Mr. *Lushington*, Sir *J. Piggott*, and Mr. *Tierney*, supported the objection; and the latter, in consideration to America, on whom the restriction would bear injuriously, moved that the clause respecting Cotton and Yarn should likewise be expunged.

Mr. *Canning*, Mr. *Perceval*, Sir *J. Nichol*, and Sir *C. Price*, justified the clause, on which the House divided—For their retention 167—For their expunction 75.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 25.

On the second reading of the Brazil Trade Bill, Lord *Bathurst* declared its object to be, to continue to the subjects of the Prince Regent of the Brazils the same advantages they enjoyed before the residence of the Government was changed.

Lord *Auckland* feared the introduction of the produce of the Brazils into this Country would be injurious to the West India Proprietors. He estimated the growth of sugar in the Brazils at 70,000 hhds annually, and that in the West Indies at 280,000; of cotton in the former at 24 millions of pounds, and in the latter of only 16 millions. His Lordship likewise observed, that there were between 70 and 80,000 hhds. lying in the West India docks.

Lord *Grenville* wished that a stipulation should be made with the Prince Regent for the abolition of the Slave Trade.

Lord *Hawkesbury* observed, that a suggestion to that effect would be made to his Royal Highness. He stated the Brazils to be competent to supply the West Indies with corn, rice, lumber, &c.

Earl *Lauderdale's* motion for the printing of papers relating to the French Decrees, and a motion of the Earl of *Carlisle* declaring the Order in Council of the 25th November to be a breach of the statute of the 7th Geo. III. were, after a short debate, negatived without divisions.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Sheridan*, in a speech of much humour and argument, moved for the production of the Correspondence between Ministers and their Plenipotentiary at Copenhagen subsequent to the capture of that city.

Mr. *Windham*, Mr. *Ponsonby*, Lord *Folkestone*, Dr. *Laurence*, and Mr. *W. Smith*, supported the motion, which was opposed by Mr. *Canning*; and on a division, there were—For it 84—against it 189.—Majority for Ministers 105.

Feb. 26.

On the introduction of the Bill for prohibiting the exportation of Peruvian Bark, Mr. *Tierney* opposed its being read, on the grounds he had before urged.

Mr. *Vansittart* stated the averaged quantity exported yearly at not more than 60 tons, and that the measure therefore could have no other effect than manifesting an impotent and malicious hostility.

Mr. *Sheridan* thought that it was intended to form a new confederacy on the Continent, and in the absence of other Allies, to press sore-throats, dysenteries, and fevers, into our service.

Mr. *Wilberforce* likewise opposed the measure; but, on a division, it was read the first time.

Mr. *Canning* moved for the production of a Dispatch from Mr. Garlicke to Lord Howick, respecting the actual or expected invasion of Holstein, from which Mr. C. formerly read an extract, but opposed Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the production of the entire paper.

Messrs. *Ponsonby*, *Tierney*, *Windham*, *Adam*, and *Sheridan*, thought that the paper in question ought to be accompanied by others connected with the subject; and a long debate ensued, as to the expediency of their production.

Mr. Sheridan's motion for them was negatived by a majority of 110 to 40, and the paper moved for by Mr. Canning ordered.

The House afterwards resolved itself into a Committee on the Army Estimates, when the following Resolutions were voted: viz. That 124,063 men be employed for the present year. That 7,277,980*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.* be granted to his Majesty, for the maintenance of the Land forces, excepting the regiments in India, &c. (including various contingencies); Recruiting for Troops in India, 25,281*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*; Embodied Militia, 3,082,870*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*; Staff and Garrisons, 433,404*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; Full Pay to Supernumerary Officers, 32,991*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*; Public Departments, 197,602*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*; Half Pay, 226,017*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; Allowances to Reduced Officers, 10,464*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*; In and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, and expences of ditto, 434,410*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Widows' Pensions, 46,495*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; Volunteer Corps, 1,293,487*l.*; Foreign Corps, 866,558*l.* 7*s.*; Royal Military College, 21,525*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*; Royal Military Asylum, 19,908*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*; Allowances to Retired and Officiating Chaplains, 16,852*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; Medicines and Hospital Expences for Land forces, 118,676*l.* 8*s.* 9*d.*; Compassionate List, 13,500*l.*; Barrack Department (Ireland), 442,262*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*; Commissariat Establishment &c. (Ireland), 190,253*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; Ordnance LandService, 2,901,890*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*; Ditto Sea Service, 230,000*l.*; Ordnance LandService not provided for, 356,949*l.* 12*s.*; Ditto in Ireland, 121,482*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*; Ordnance Office (Ireland), 432,748*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

Mr. *Windham* thought the augmentation had

had been obtained by a weak and temporary expedient; the 23,000 men who had been raised cost the Country half a million pounds bounty, and from 30 to 60*l.* had been given for Militia substitutes. It was, he said, a periodical plunder of the Militia, with a compulsory ballot on the people.

Lord *Castlereagh* defended the measure, which had already produced 37,000 effective men, 23,000 of whom were from the Militia: 50,000 men in all had been raised for the army within the last year; and before the 1st of May, the number would amount to 60,000. We should then have 277 battalions of 742 men each on an average, making a military force of 200,000 men, exclusive of Volunteers, a greater number than this Country ever had before. The Ordnance Estimates were afterwards voted, and at four o'clock the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Feb.* 29.

A long debate took place respecting the Orders in Council, when Lords *St. John*, *Holland*, *Auckland*, *Lauderdale*, *Grey*, and *Grenville*, strongly censured the measure, and moved various Resolutions to that effect.

The Duke of *Montrose*, Lords *Redesdale*, *Westmorland*, *Hawkesbury*, *Mulgrave*, and *Galloway*, justified the measure; and on a division the Ministers had 137 voices to 47.

In the Commons, the same day, Lord *Castlereagh*, after a speech in which he enumerated the public services of the late Lord Lake, moved that a pension of 2000*l.* *per annum*, to commence from the battle of Delhi, be granted to the present Lord Lake, and his two next heirs in succession.

Mr. *Whitbread* objected to a grant of this nature at a period of such public embarassment, and particularly to the proposed arrears of 9000*l.* If Ministers had thought Lord Lake deserving of such remuneration, it was criminal in them for not having proposed it during his life-time.

It was stated by Mr. *M. A. Taylor* that Lord Lake brought from India no more than 40,000*l.* and that the whole fortune he was enabled to leave his daughters did not exceed 1500*l.* each.

Mr. *W. Smith* stated, however, that he brought 140,000*l.* from India, although the property of which he died possessed did not exceed 40,000*l.* with an estate of 800*l.* a year.

Sir *P. Burdett* thought that some of the places or sinecures which Ministers always pretended were necessary to enable the Crown to reward eminent services, should be bestowed upon the present occasion, without adding to the burthens of the people.

After a debate of great length, in which Mr. *W. Dundas*, Lord *Folkestone*, Lord *G. Cavendish*, Messrs. *Banks*, *Lyttelton*, and *Tierney*, disapproved the proposition; and Gen. *Turleton*, Sir *A. Wellesley*, Mr. *Perceval*, Sir *J. Pulteney*, and others, advocated, the House divided.—Ayes 210—Noes 96.

Mr. *Whitbread*, after a comprehensive review of the conduct of Ministers in their late negotiations with Russia and Austria, moved,—1st, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conditions stipulated by his Majesty's Ministers for the acceptance of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Russia, were inexpedient and impolitic. 2dly, That it is the opinion of this House, that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, on the subject of the mediation offered by the Emperor of Austria, was unwise and impolitic, and not calculated to ascertain how far the restoration of the blessings of peace might or might not have been attainable, through the means of such mediation. 3dly, That this House feels it incumbent upon itself to declare, that there is nothing in the present circumstances of the war, which ought to preclude his Majesty from embracing any fair opportunity of acceding to, or commencing a negotiation with the enemy on a footing of equality, for the termination of hostilities, on terms of justice and honour."

Mr. *Ponsonby* concurred in the two first resolutions, but disapproved of the third; for, although anxiously desirous of the restoration of peace, he thought that if Ministers were forced into negotiation by the House, it would be impossible for them to obtain a secure or honourable peace, and that the measure would tend to protract the war, unless we were to accept such terms as the enemy might dictate.

Mr. *Wilberforce* disapproved of the answer returned to Austria, and yet disapproved the motions: he thought greater preparations should be made for internal defence, and professed himself an advocate for peace whenever it could be obtained with safety.

Lord *Milton* supported the two first Resolutions; and Mr. *Sheridan* and Mr. *J. Smith* approved of all of them.

Mr. *Canning* justified the conduct of Government in their Answers to the Russian and Austrian Courts. He observed, that two years since the Austrian ports were shut against the British flag; and although Ministers did not retaliate, believing such conduct to have been imposed on the Cabinet of Vienna by the influence of France; yet the fact could not but have weight when we were called upon to surrender our interests to the mediation of a power, which was either unwilling or unable to do us justice. He added, that Ministers were determined not to negotiate unless upon a footing calculated to secure a successful issue. What France was prepared to enter into negotiations on an equitable basis, Ministers would

would cheerfully and fairly treat; but contended, that any injudicious and hasty overture could have no other effects than to aggravate and perpetuate the pressure of war.

On a division on the first Resolution, there were—Ayes 70, Noes 210. On the 2d,—Ayes 67, Noes 211. And on the 3d,—Ayes 58, Noes 217. On the last question, Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Milton, Mr. Windham, and several other Members of Opposition, divided with Ministers.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY *continued.*

Admiralty-office, Feb. 8. Sir A. Cochrane's letter to the Admiralty Board is dated from St. Croix, the 27th December, and is in substance precisely similar to General Bowyer's (see p. 156).

To the summons sent in, the Danish Governors of St. Thomas and St. Croix replied, that, before they surrendered, they must know the extent of the force by which they were menaced; and with that view each sent three officers to count our troops; and on their return agreed to Articles of Capitulation, by which those Islands are surrendered to his Britannic Majesty,—the *bona fide* inhabitants to be protected in their persons and property, religion, and laws, the garrisons to be considered as prisoners of war, and sent to Europe as speedily as possible:—A Custom-house to be established as in the other British Islands, and the trade to be subjected to the existing regulations in regard to them:—The inhabitants to take an oath of allegiance to his Majesty, but not to be forced to do military duty:—The Officers allowed to go to America, or to remain on the Islands.

The Ordnance taken at St. Thomas consisted of 94 iron guns of various calibre, and five 1-pound field-pieces, with about 80 barrels of gunpowder, and other stores in proportion.—At St. Croix there were 98 pieces of iron ordnance of different sizes, and nine brass guns, with 20 rounds of ammunition for each gun, in the several batteries.

The vessels found at St. Thomas's comprised 40 Danish schooners, from 10 to 120 tons, in ballast; one ship of 250 tons, and a schooner of 97, with ship stores; one schooner pierced for 8 guns, five ditto for 10, three ditto for 12, two for 14, and one for 16 guns, all in ballast, and being from 78 to 116 tons each. There were also three American vessels, eight English, three Hamburghers, and one Swedish brig.—At St. Croix there were 21 schooners and sloops, all in ballast.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 9. This Gazette announces the capture of the Spanish privateer lugger Neustra Senora Del Carmen, rowing 40 sweeps, mounting two carriage guns, with swivels, small arms, &c. and carrying 63 men, by the Attentive, Capt. Carr.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 13. This Gazette contains an account of the capture of Le Furet French privateer, of Havre, out one day, commanded by J. B. Villain, carrying 16 guns and 97 men, by the Port Mahon sloop, Capt. Chambers.

Admiralty-office, March 5. Copy of a letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Douglas.

H. M. S. Sappho, Plumbrio' Head S. W. 7 leagues, March 2.

SIR,—I have the pleasing information to communicate to you of the capture of the Danish armed brig, Admiral Yawl, Jorgen Jorgensen commander,—mounting twelve 18-pounder carronades on the lower deck, and sixteen 6-pounder guns on the main deck, with 83 men, victualled and stored for five months. Whilst reaching to the Eastward from off Scarborough this morning, I discovered the Admiral Yawl steering a course that seemed to have no other for its object than to cut off several vessels to leeward of her; and as she had the appearance of a man of war, I steered to intercept her. At half-past 12, I made the signal No. 275, when she hoisted an English ensign; at half-past one, being close up with her, I ordered a shot to be fired over her, to which was returned a broadside with round and grape after the Danish colours were hoisted. I immediately bore down, and brought her to close action, which was obstinately sustained for half an hour, when she struck to his Majesty's sloop under my command. I am too sensible of the able assistance of my First Lieutenant, Mr. Hills, together with my other officers and men, to omit acquainting you therewith. Am sorry to add, that Mr. Trewfell, my pilot, had his leg severely fractured in the action, and one other man was wounded. On board the enemy the Second Officer and one man were killed.

G. LANGFORD, Commander.

Admiralty-office, March 8. This Gazette contains accounts of the capture of La Nouvelle Enterprise, a French schooner privateer, of one long twelve-pounder and four carronades, and 55 men, by the Nimrod sloop, Capt. Spear; and also of L'Amiral Gautheaume, French lugger privateer, of 4 guns, and 28 men, by the Racehorse sloop, Capt. William Fisher.

TRIAL

TRIAL OF GENERAL WHITELOCKE.

Continued from p. 82.

The Court was thus constituted:—Sir W. Meadows, President; Generals Garth, Norton, Lake, Monson, Moore, Nugent, Hulse, Dundas, Pigott, Clanricarde, Cuyler, Ogilvy, Fox, Sir E. Duffe, Harris, Manners, Welford, Garth, Stavely, and Sir C. Ross.

The substance of the Charges was as follows:—1. Having, contrary to the tenor of instructions, in the summons to Buenos Ayres, required that the Civil Officers and Magistrates should be prisoners of war, which, it is averred, is contrary to all the customs of war, and had a decided effect in inflaming the civil population to resistance.—2. Exposing the army, in marching against Buenos Ayres, to a destructive discharge of musquetry from the town, without furnishing that army with any means of defence or attack.—3. Not being present personally on the advance against Buenos Ayres; also not keeping open a communication between the main body of the troops and the detachment under General Craufurd, which compelled that Officer to surrender.—4. Surrendering the fortress of Monte Video without necessity, which was capable of making an effectual resistance against any force which could be brought against it.

We have room only for an epitome of the evidence in support of the prosecution, and of the defence; in which every fact bearing on the case has been faithfully and distinctly given.

Gen. *Gower*, the first witness, gave a general detail of the operations of his division. He stated, that all the leading arrangements of the expedition were made by Gen. Whitelocke himself. He (Gen. G.) had not heard that any general plan of operations ever was formed. "I was not acquainted with the existence of any, during the whole period of the service. Whatever communications were made to me, were made in the shape of orders." He took his first position on the 28th, without any artillery. Two six-pounders, and two three-pounders, were ordered to attach themselves to him on the 1st of July, in the morning; there were horses to them, but they were of so miserable a description, that he trusted much more to the personal exertions of the artillery soldiers, and a detachment of seamen that accompanied them, than to the horses, for their conveyance. He did not know why a landing was not made at Point Quilmes instead of Ensenada. Gen. Whitelocke's orders of the 4th July, regulating the plan of attack on the morning following, was proved: it directed different corps to penetrate into the streets in specified directions—"two corporals with tools to precede each column, the whole to be unloaded, and no firing to be allowed on any account." Gen. Gower thought the plan likely to succeed; but thought that a combined attack upon the town would have been practicable and expedient, gun-vessels having, when too late, been brought into a situation to act. Had the army marched, and made the attack on the 2d, believes they would have carried Buenos Ayres;—does not know why the attack was delayed. The advanced corps consisted of young men who had been a year on shipboard, and were the worst calculated of the whole army for the service to which they were appointed. Had there been a force, as was promised, to support the impression made by the charge of the light battalions, he was convinced we should have carried the place. Gen. Whitelocke, by Lieut.-col. Bourke, ordered Gen. Gower to advance, communicating at the same time an intention to support him by the main corps. Gen. Gower marched; but Gen. Whitelocke did not keep up any communication with him, neither did he preserve a situation from which to assist the advanced division, had any circumstance of action brought it into danger. Gen. Gower's division was not only unsupported in the service to which it was appointed, but was left nearly destitute of provisions. When it marched from Ensenada, it had two days' beef and bread, and one day's spirits. "During my march (says Gen. G.) from Ensenada to Buenos Ayres, I received no supplies of provisions from the main body of the army, or from the fleet, except a very small quantity of spirits, not amounting to the third of an allowance for one day, which a subaltern officer of the 36th Regiment brought up for the use of his own corps; the others received nothing; neither did I obtain any provisions from the country, during my march from the 28th inclusive to the 1st, except a few bullocks and sheep, and a small quantity of bread, hardly worth dividing among the men. On the 2d July, I had no provisions. The result of my success on that night was, the capture of some bullocks in the Carroll, and bread enough to serve the two divisions of the army for two days. On the 1st of July, Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke saw my corps himself, and he remarked upon the very exhausted state of the 88th Regiment; he told me that he expected I should catch a sufficient quantity of bullocks, not only to supply myself, but his columns also." Gen. Whitelocke was extremely jealous of the least interference on the part of his officers, and had forbidden the Commanding Officers of Artillery and Engineers communicating with Gen. Gower. No general orders were given in case of a retreat being necessary.

Lieut.-

Lieut.-Col. *Bourke* gave a very minute detail of the strength, appointments, and movements of the army. He stated the plan of attack on Buenos Ayres to have been drawn up by Gen. Gower, and adopted, with the exception of a proposition for not making any prisoners, and some trifling alterations. Gen. Whitelocke did not adopt any measures whatever when he heard the firing on the enemy of the 2d. Heard Gen. W. say he would be cautious in suffering his troops to enter the town; understood he meant to employ heavy artillery against it; but never saw or heard of any precise plan. No attempt had been made to reconnoitre the river Chuelo, or to ascertain the means which the enemy had collected to oppose our passage—did not believe any officer had been sent out to reconnoitre Buenos Ayres previous to the attack. The advanced division under Gen. Gower might have been cut off on the road without Gen. Whitelocke being able to succour him.

Gen. *Craufurd* stated, that Gen. Whitelocke, on inspecting with him the construction of the houses at Monte Video, which were similar to those at Buenos Ayres, observed how defensible they were, and that he would not expose troops to a contest in a city so built. He stated, that the camp kettles had been left behind on the embarkation of the army; and although they found wheat in their march, they had not the means to dress it; and though surrounded with cattle, they could not catch them, the Lapo men, who are employed in that service, having likewise been left behind. He farther instanced the want of arrangement in the fact that no bread was served out from the 30th June to the 3d July, when a quantity was found in a house they had occupied the preceding evening. He detailed the movement of his brigade previous to the fatal attack; and declared his opinion, that at the time he had defeated and pursued a column of the enemy, the town might easily have been carried if Gen. Whitelocke had advanced: he even thought Gen. Gower's division competent to the conquest. When recalled, he still required permission to continue the pursuit; but was obliged to relinquish the advantage, in obedience to a second and peremptory order.

Gen. *Lumley* and Lieut.-Col. *Lloyd*, 7th Dragoons detailed the progress of the army, and the local difficulties which impeded its march.

Sir S. *Achmuty* stated, in addition to the impediments presented by the swamps and rivers, the embarassments the troops sustained from the want of provisions and spirits—this pressure would have been greater, but for accidental acquisitions. He thought the advances of the army might have been expedited. No intimation was given to him where to find or communicate with the General, or where to retreat to in the event of defeat.

Capt. *Fraser*, commanding the Artillery, stated the difficulty which attended the carriage of the guns across the swamp, and the necessity which had induced him to destroy five Spanish guns, in order to be able to the service of 32 other guns and their ammunition:—the arrangements made by Gen. Whitelocke on the occasion afforded but trifling facility. He stated the disposition of the artillery on the 4th and 5th July, in obedience to the orders of the Commander in Chief.

Col. *Mahon* detailed the movements of his corps, and produced the various rapid and opposite orders which directed them. He thought Gen. Whitelocke had exerted himself to the utmost, to obtain horses at Monte Video.

Lieut.-col. *Torrens*, Military Secretary, reported that the state of the weather and the want of provisions expedited the attack on Buenos Ayres. Gen. Whitelocke was apprised of the intention of the Enemy to defend themselves from the tops of their houses. He (the General) did not reconnoitre the town previous to its attack, or appoint a place of retreat, from too great a confidence in victory.

Capt. *C. Maxwell* and Capt. *Whittingham*, Aide-de-Camps to Generals Gower and Whitelocke, spoke to objects interesting only as connecting other points of evidence.

Admiral *Murray* deposed as to the position of the ships, and to the fact that the navy could have co-operated in the attack, and could have furnished iron crows, &c. had they been required.

Capt. *Squires*, of the Engineers, stated that no pontoons had been provided—thought the convent of Reiolita, in the suburbs of Buenos Ayres, should have been occupied—batteries might have been raised to advantage to the Northward of the town.

Capt. *Dickson*, attached to Col. Mahon's division, spoke to its movements.

Mr. *Roche* had been sent in with a flag of truce on the 3d; saw no guns, the houses were barricaded, and the population or mob armed, and in great apparent confusion and riot.

Mr. *Bullock*, the Commissary, stated that his being uninformed of the advance of Gen. Gower's division, was the cause of its not having been properly supplied.

Lieut.-cols. *Bradford*, *Davie*, and *Nugent*, deposed that their corps would, without inconvenience or discontent, have marched farther than they did on the 2d.—And their evidence closed the two first Charges.

In support of the 3d Charge, Gen. *Gower*

Gower deposed, that, until the morning of the 6th, Gen. Whitelocke did not attempt any means to open a communication with the different corps of his army—at that period, he was of opinion, the enemy could not have made any impression of consequence on the army. In consequence of some objections of his to particular parts of the general arrangements, Gen. Whitelocke had angrily declared that he (Gen. G.) sought to throw cold water on all he did, and that he would supersede him in his command on the Staff.

Gen. Sir S. *Achmuty*, in a very interesting detail of the gallant achievements of the corps he commanded, that of Major Nugent, and some others, stated, that the only reinforcement sent to him by Gen. Whitelocke, on his representation for assistance, was, 16 artillery-men without an Officer; and that he did not reach the post occupied by Sir S. Achmuty till the noon of the 6th, whereas he might have been there at 6 o'clock on the 5th. The troops were speaking in contemptuous terms of their General (Whitelocke), a circumstance which influenced Sir S. Achmuty in approving the capitulation. The British force which remained, after the surrender of Gen. Craufurd, was more than sufficient to beat the enemy if they were out of the town:—thinks the force employed was fully sufficient for the reduction of the town; does not think that any advantage would have resulted from having the arms loaded:—thinks the Plaza de Toaros might have been maintained, or a retreat might have been effected; but he thought it more adviseable to surrender Monte Video than leave so large a number of our people prisoners behind.

Lieut.-cols. *Nugent*, *King*, *Davie*, and Gen. *Lumley*, gave evidence to the gallantry of their respective corps, and the absence of support or communication from the Commander in Chief.

Lieut.-col. *Burn* stated, with 50 men, having taken two guns from 500 of the Enemy.

Lieut.-cols. *Duff*, *Cadogan*, *Guard*, and Major *Vandeleur*, detailed the events which led to their surrender.

Gen. *Craufurd* deposed, that, in obedience to his orders, he occupied the Convent of St. Domingo, where he was directed to wait for farther instructions; but not having received either communication or succour, and finding it impossible to retreat, and having had upwards of 100 men killed and wounded, he, with the approbation of the Field-Officers with him, consented to surrender. He thought the gun-boats could have done great service, as could Col. Mahon's brigade if brought forward.—Had not a place of retreat appointed.

Lieut. Col. *Packe* thought a bombardment of the City, after the partial surrender of our troops, might have endangered their safety; but thought other measures of offence eligible.

Lieut.-col. *Nichols* stated his occupation of the port of Residentia, which he maintained till recalled.

In support of the 4th Charge, which accused Gen. Whitelocke of having entered into a Capitulation while at the head of 5000 troops, with numerous local advantages, and a communication with the fleet; and of having surrendered Monte Video in opposition to his duty, &c. Capt. *Davenport*, senior surviving officer of the 6th Dragoon Guards, stated his having made a lodgement in the first square, and remained there two days, till withdrawn.

Capt. *Frazer* stated, that Gen. Whitelocke remained during the whole of the 5th at the Corrall, from whence he could not see any part of the town, and not above 150 yards of the suburbs, and during the greater part of the time was silent and reserved: he (the General) did not proceed himself towards the scene of action till noon the following day.

Lieut.-col. *Torrens* deposed to the same effect.

Col. *Mahon* stated, that had he been apprised of the situation of Gen. Craufurd, he could have co-operated with him from his position.

Gen. *Whitelocke* admitted that Monte Video was not, at the signing of the Capitulation, in a state of siege, and was abundantly garrisoned and supplied with provisions and stores; and with this admission the case on the part of the prosecution ended.

The Defence.—After a week's adjournment, to allow Gen. Whitelocke time to prepare his defence, the Court assembled on the 14th March, when Gen. *Whitelocke*, from a written paper, read a long and argumentative reply to the different charges. He expressed his satisfaction at being afforded a proper occasion to vindicate his character and conduct from active and unmerited obloquy;—he complained of some publications by a subaltern officer, encouraged by one of superior rank; and particularly complained of the language used by the Advocate General to prejudice the Court against him. He conjured the Court to separate evidence of opinions as to his operations, founded on experience acquired by misfortunes, from those facts which were or could be known to him, and upon which he acted—and to judge of his conduct, not by the result and subsequent knowledge, but by the previous information which induced it. He complained that the mode of giving evidence in narrative

narrative blended much extraneous matter with the fact, relative to the charges; and introduced a vast variety of trifling detail into evidence, which might bear in the aggregate, although not admit of, or deserve, partial explanation. He then entered into a detail of the temper, policy, and condition of the people of La Plata, to shew that the expectations of establishing ourselves there, and of extensive commercial advantages, were wholly fallacious.—In the course of this detail, the General became exhausted, and three of his friends successively read the manuscript he had prepared.—Gen. Whitelocke stated, that Gen. Crawford, Col. Duff, and Major Vandeleur, Col. Packe, and Col. Cadogan, on entering the town, turned to the left instead of the right, by which deviation they lost the support of the other columns, and encountered the loss they had sustained. He complained of the injudicious position taken by Gen. Cnaufurd, where he could not maintain himself, and from which he could not retreat; and farther, in having withheld from him (Gen. W.) a knowledge of his situation.—The General concluded that part of his defence by observing, that he might have erred in adopting the plan of Gen. Gower, which had failed; or from too great a confidence, in not taking all proper precaution; but these were errors of judgment, to which the charge did not apply.—To the Charge respecting the surrender of Monte Video, he answered, that no blame could attach to him on that occasion, as he was not the commander of that fortress. Official Letters from Sir S. Achmuty, expressive of an opinion that 15,000 men would be necessary to the occupation of that country, and the several orders of Gen. Whitelocke respecting the embarkation, &c. of the army, were delivered in evidence; and Lieut.-col. Bourke was called, to correct some part of Mr. Bullock's testimony. After which, Gen. Whitelocke produced a Letter from Sir A. Williamson, testifying Gen. W.'s bravery in an assault on Port au Prince, and on other occasions. Gen. White deposed to the same effect.—Gen. Whitelocke then declared, he had concluded his Defence, and relied with cheerfulness on the impartiality and justice of the Court.

The Judge Advocate reviewed the evidence, and commented on various parts of it, and of the defence, which, he contended, did not in the slightest degree refute any of the charges. In regard to the first charge, of having, contrary to policy and usage, required in his proposal for surrender that the Civil Officers should be considered as prisoners of war, not the least justification had been offered; on the contrary, the motives urged by the Lieut.-general for not having bombarded the town, lest he should exasperate the people, aggravated the offence, in calling upon them to deliver up their Magistrates, the very persons to whom they looked for protection. It appeared from the evidence of Generals Gower and Craufurd, that, if the prisoner had followed up the advantage gained on the 2d, the place must have fallen; but, instead of doing so, he had not even inquired the cause of the firing, or the result of the action;—that he had unnecessarily lost the assistance of 1800 men under Col. Mahon, which he appeared to have forgotten for four days on a bridge;—that he had not availed himself of the co-operation of the gun-boats, had not appointed a place of retreat, or a point to which communication should be sent;—that Gen. Craufurd and Col. Packe were obliged to surrender, for want of orders, &c. He closed his reply by a reference to the surrender of Monte Video, which he condemned in the strongest terms.

The Court was then cleared, and the Members continued sitting for about half an hour, when they adjourned.

March 24, Colonel Gordon, Secretary to His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, communicated officially to Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke the Sentence of the Court Martial, as approved by his Majesty. It is as follows:

"The Court Martial, having duly considered the evidence given in support of the charges against the prisoner Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke, his defence, and the evidence he has adduced, are of opinion, that he is guilty of the whole of the said charges with, the exception of that part of the second charge which relates to the order that the columns should be unloaded, and that no firing should be permitted on any account.

"The Court are anxious that it may be distinctly understood, that they attach no censure whatever to the precautions taken to prevent unnecessary firing during the advance of the troops to the proposed points of attack; and do therefore acquit Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke of that part of the said charge.—The Court adjudge, *That the said Lieut.-gen. Whitelocke be cashiered, and declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve His Majesty in any military capacity whatever.*

"The King has been pleased to confirm the above Sentence; and his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief has received his Majesty's command to direct, that it shall be read at the head of every regiment in his service, and inserted in all regimental orderly books, with a view of its becoming a lasting memorial of the fatal consequences to which Officers expose themselves, who, in the discharge of the important duties confided to them, are deficient

ficient in that zeal, judgment, and personal exertion, which their Sovereign and their Country have a right to expect from Officers intrusted with high commands.

"To his Majesty, who has ever taken a most lively interest in the welfare, the honour, and reputation of his troops, the recent failure in South America has proved a subject of the most heartfelt regret. But it has been a great consolation to him, and his Majesty has commanded it to be intimated to the army, that, after the most minute investigation, his Majesty finds ample cause for gratification, in the intrepidity and good order displayed by his troops lately employed on that service; and particularly by those divisions of the army which were personally engaged with the enemy, in the town of Buenos Ayres, on the 5th of July 1807; and his Majesty entertains no doubt, that had the exertions of his troops in South America been directed by the same skill and energy which have so eminently distinguished his Commanders in other quarters of the world, the result of the campaign would have proved equally glorious to themselves and beneficial to their Country.

"By Command of his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

HENRY CALVERT,

Maj-gen. and Adj.-gen. of the Forces."

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, 26th February. All our accounts concur in stating, that the public spirit in Finland is excellent, and that the Russians are detested there. The King is about to order a *levee en masse* to be exercised and formed for service:—the loyalty of the people has, however, in part anticipated the publication of the order. A similar measure, it is probable, will take place in Sweden.

Another Letter, dated *March* 2. The King this afternoon received a Courier from Lieut.-gen. Klucker, who commands in Finland, announcing, that on the 21st February the Russians entered that province at different points. At Alberfors, and at Louisa, there were some petty affairs of advanced posts, in which the Swedish troops behaved with their accustomed bravery, but which terminated without any important result.

The fortresses in Finland are provisioned for four months, and are prepared to make the most vigorous resistance.

Stockholm, March 3. The Cabinet of Petersburg, not considering itself sufficiently strong to conquer this Province by open force, has resorted to seduction; and not content with employing to that effect the traitor Gen. Sprengporten, they have circulated, in Finland, Proclamations, calling on the inhabitants to revolt, promising to them the exercise of their rights and privileges, &c. The despotism and misery which prevails in Russia are, however, too well known to admit of any degree of attention being paid to these promises. The King considered this invasion, without a previous Declaration, so perfidious, and this appeal to revolt so unworthy, that he judged it expedient last night to confine M. d'Alopeus to his house, and to signify to him, that, in consequence of the unwarrantable measures of his Court, he could no longer be regarded in his diplomatic character. It appears that the Russian Court had organized a revolutionary system for acting on the spirits of the people, and had an officer, and two subalterns and four soldiers, to carry on the necessary communications.—Orders have likewise been issued to arrest a Russian Courier, who, unable to proceed by sea, on the 22d ult. took the route by the North for Stockholm, and who was the bearer of these revolutionary Proclamations.

A circumstance which contributed to these rigorous measures against M. d'Alopeus was, that his Majesty had not received any intelligence from his Ambassador at Petersburg subsequent to the 14th February, although there were Letters from the Frontiers to the 24th, and his Excellency had been directed to leave the Russian capital, if he saw that a rupture between the Courts was inevitable.

Gripsholm castle, March 6. His Royal Majesty received yesterday afternoon a Courier from Lieut.-gen. Klucker, with the following Report, dated Head-quarters, Tawastchus, Feb. 29:

"On the same day that the first brigade retreated from Forsby, I ordered a fellow to be apprehended at Berga, on suspicion of being a spy, who proved to be a Swedish subject; and about whom, and a waggoner in Louisa, were found, besides a passport from the Russian Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Buxhovden, 24 copies of a Proclamation in the Swedish and Finnish languages, addressed TO THE SOLDIERS IN FINLAND. I inclose a copy of this Proclamation, which the prisoner was prevailed upon by the Russian Commander-in-Chief to distribute among the troops who compose your Majesty's army in Finland.

"I have ordered the above prisoner to be sent to Abo, under a proper escort, there to undergo his further examination and punishment. "C. N. OF KLUCKER.

"*Head-quarters, Tawastchus, Feb.* 29, 1809.

FROM A-

PROCLAMATION OF THE RUSSIAN GENERAL IN CHIEF TO THE SOLDIERS IN FINLAND.

Soldiers—My most gracious Emperor has thought it right, for the protection and prosperity of the Fins, to order his troops to enter Finland.

It is his Majesty's pleasure, that I am to assure you of his most gracious sentiments towards the inhabitants of this country in general, and towards you, soldiers, in particular; your fate is still more to be lamented than that of other Fins, because you are obliged to leave your wives, children, relations, and friends, to fight for an unjust cause. Soldiers, I have my most gracious Emperor's command to assure you, that such of you as shall lay down your arms shall be perfectly at liberty to go to their friends and relations, and receive, besides, two roubles for a musket, one for a sword, and ten for a horse. Can there be among you, Soldiers, any man who sets so little value on his own happiness and welfare, as not to listen to a proposal so well calculated to procure him a peaceful and happy life under the protection of my most gracious Emperor?

"*Head-quarters, Louisa, Feb.* 10-22, 1808."

The Original is signed by

"BUXHOVDEN."

Gottenburg, March 11. Count Buxhovden, General in Chief of the Russian army in Finland, has issued the following

"PROCLAMATION

TO THE INHABITANTS OF FINLAND.

"It is with the utmost concern his Imperial Majesty my most gracious Master finds himself necessitated to order his troops under my command to enter your country, good friends and inhabitants of Swedish Finland.—His Imperial Majesty feels the more concerned to take this step, to which he is compelled by the transactions which have taken place in Sweden, as he still bears in mind the generous and friendly sentiments which the Fins displayed towards Russia in the last war, when the Swedish King engaged in an invasion of Finland, in a manner equally unexpected and unwarrantable.—His present Swedish Majesty, far from joining his Imperial Majesty in his exertions to restore the tranquillity of Europe, which alone can be effected by the coalition which so fortunately has been formed by the most powerful States, has on the contrary formed a closer alliance with the enemy of tranquillity and peace, whose oppressive system and unwarrantable conduct towards his Imperial Majesty and his nearest Ally, his Imperial Majesty cannot by any means look upon with indifference.—It is on this ground, in addition to what his Imperial Majesty owes to the security of his own dominions, that he finds himself necessitated to take your Country under his protection, in order to secure to himself due satisfaction, in case his Royal Swedish Majesty should persist in his design not to accept the just conditions of peace which have been tendered to him by his French Majesty, through the mediation of his Imperial Russian Majesty, in order to restore the blessings of peace, which are at all times the principal object of his Imperial Majesty's attention.—Good friends and men of Finland, remain quiet, and fear nought: we do not come to you as enemies, but as your friends and protectors, to render you more prosperous and happy, and to avert from you the calamities which, if war should become indispensable, must necessarily befal you.—Do not allow yourselves to be seduced to take to arms, or to treat in a hostile manner the troops who are committed to my orders: should any one offend against this admonition, he must impute to himself the consequences of his conduct; while, on the other hand, those who meet his Imperial Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of this country may rest assured of his powerful favour and protection.—And as it is his Imperial Majesty's will, that all the affairs in your country shall pursue their usual course, and be managed according to your antient laws and customs, which are to remain undisturbed as long as his troops remain in your country, all Officers, both civil and military; are herewith directed to conform themselves thereto; provided that no bad use be made of this indulgence, contrary to the good of the country.—Prompt payment shall be made for all provisions and refreshments required for the troops; and in order that you may still more be convinced of his Majesty's paternal solicitude for your welfare, he has ordered several magazines to be formed, in addition to those which are already established, out of which the most indigent inhabitants shall be supplied with necessaries, in common with his Majesty's troops.—Should circumstances occur which require some amicable discussion and deliberation; in this case you are directed to send your deputies, chosen in the usual manner, to the City of Abo, in order to deliberate on the like subject, and to adopt such measures as the welfare of the country shall require.—It is his Imperial Majesty's pleasure, that from this moment Finland shall be considered and treated as other conquered provinces of the Russian Empire, which now enjoy happiness and peace under the mild Government of his Imperial Majesty, and remain in full possession of the freedom of religious worship, as well as of all its antient rights and privileges.—The taxes payable to the Crown remain in substance unaltered,

tered, and the pay of Public Officers of every description continues likewise on its antient footing.—All this is herewith made known to all whom it does concern, and who are strictly to conform themselves thereto, as well as to whatever else shall be enacted by his Imperial Majesty's Ukase.

"Given in head-quarters, Frederickshamn, the 18th February, 1808."

The original is signed by Buxhovden.—*Gottenburgh Gazette.*

HIS SWEDISH MAJESTY'S DECLARATION.

This Declaration commences with pointing out, in very forcible terms, the treachery exhibited in the attack on his dominions, the first intimation of which he received by telegraphic dispatch,—an attack led on by a traitor to his country (Foran Sprengporten), and made by a Sovereign in whom he placed implicit confidence as a friend, a relation, and an independent Monarch. It goes on to state the engagements beneficial to the general cause into which the Emperor of Russia had entered, of his adherence to which the King of Sweden could not possibly harbour any mistrust or suspicion, when the Emperor had expressly declared, 'That he should reject all offers of peace, however advantageous they might be, which could not be reconciled with the honour of the Russian name, the security of the country, the interest of his Allies, and the general tranquillity of Europe.' "How far this proclamation is consistent with the peace of Tilsit, has already been decided by the present age, and posterity will confirm the doom."

It then proceeds to state the rejection of the demand of his Swedish Majesty for an armistice, and the consequent abandonment of his German Dominions. He had fulfilled all his engagements with Russia; "he had supported the Russian operations with his ships of war; he had opened to the Emperor his magazines of warlike stores; he had rejected, and hardly noticed the offers made to him by the French Government, one of which was, that in case of a rupture with Russia, in the midst of a war, when the Russian frontiers and the capital itself were perfectly defenceless, all the Provinces lost in the reign of Charles XII. should be restored to Sweden; and that, besides, any part of the Russian Empire should be procured to the King, which he should require.—His Royal Majesty is far from claiming any praise for having rejected such offers, but his right of expecting honourable proceedings from the power spared, was strengthened by his conduct."

The Declaration goes on to state the tendency of the Secret Articles of the Treaty of Tilsit, "which were first suspected to exist, and afterwards acknowledged by the Russian Ministry."—That "preparations for a rupture with England were made in Petersburg as early as last autumn, and merely a convenient season was wanted to carry them into execution, when, by a note of the 6th of October, it was proposed to his Majesty to co-operate in the same manner as in 1781, in an attempt to shut the Baltic against foreign ships of war.

"His Royal Majesty returned for answer under date of the 13th Nov. that as long as the French Government was lording it over so considerable a part of the Southern parts of the Baltic, and practising its exclusive system, there could be no tranquillity in the Baltic; wherefore his Imperial Majesty must first prevail on the French to quit them. This demand was repeated, and compliance demanded as an obligation arising out of the Convention, 1780, against which, however, in reply, his Swedish Majesty adduced the Convention, 1801, between Russia and England, to which Sweden had acceded at the express desire of Russia herself, and by which the former Armed Neutrality was completely done away. Sweden therefore could not interfere, but at the same time she offered to endeavour to obtain by negotiation with England, that the latter should send into the Baltic no ships of war, unless some other power rendered that measure necessary by hostilities committed in the sea.—That Sweden should serve Russia for a bulwark, since she had been pleased to provoke England—that Sweden should sacrifice her fleet and her trade, to protect Cronstadt, was certainly asking too much. Hostile preparations were immediately commenced on the Russian frontiers, but his Swedish Majesty looked with indifference on them, hoping that peace would be secured by the consent of England which he had offered to procure. A direct answer to this offer, however, was avoided; and when his Swedish Majesty directed his Ambassador to make remonstrances on the subject, all official communications were at once broken off, and the Russian troops entered Finland, with a Proclamation of the most treacherous kind. Every lawful Government, every manly and honourable soldier, every faithful subject, must condemn such proceedings. This sudden invasion of a friendly country, commenced with treacherous attempts to stir up revolts, is unprecedented even in our times, otherwise so rich in instances of the most unwarrantable acts of violence and despotism. The Russian Empire allied with France, is not sufficiently powerful to subdue the resistance of a province which, on account of the season, is entirely left to itself: treachery and rebellion must be called in for assistance."

The

The Declaration concludes with the following appeal to the inhabitants:—"Faithful inhabitants of Finland! respectable people, your King, since the beginning of his reign, has constantly endeavoured to diffuse knowledge and prosperity through your country.—A treacherous friend is now attempting to disturb your repose, and throw you back into the darkness of antient times. His sword is unsheathed over your heads; his blood-stained hands are extended to complete your ruin; do not rely on his treacherous promises, which tend to disarm the arm of loyalty, and decoy you from your faithful attachment to your King and Country.—Concerned at the misfortunes attending on war, but convinced that he has not provoked them, your King feels satisfied that your attachment to his person remains unimpaired; and you may depend on his making the utmost exertions, assisted by a powerful Ally, to protect and avenge you. *Stockholm, March* 11, 1808."

Stockholm, March 12. The towns of Borgo, Louisa, and Alberfors, are now occupied by Russian troops.

Gottenburgh, March 18. A courier arrived on the 15th from Helsinburg, with intelligence that DENMARK had declared war against this country *. The Swedish Minister had left Copenhagen, and the Swedish Consul Elsineur: the former is gone to the King at Gripsholm. The French are said to have entered Holstein on the 5th inst. and it is reported that several of them are already come over to Zealand; but of this we have no certain intelligence, all communication between the two countries being for the present stopped. Twenty mails for Hamburgh, from Elsineur, were returned here this morning. It is no longer doubted that it is the intention of the enemy to invade this country immediately. The Danes are fitting out all their East and West India ships as men of war.

A vessel arrived at Carlscrona from Memel brings intelligence that PRUSSIA has declared war against Sweden *.

The Prometheus sloop of war sent into this port yesterday a Danish brig, which she fell in with in cruising off this port; and when the prize left her she was in chase of some others.

The Vanguard, of 74 guns, and the Quebec frigate, got into open water yesterday; and it is expected that the Stately and Nassau, of 64 guns each, will be released from the ice to-day, as great exertions are making for that purpose.

The Governor of Gottenburgh offered to supply 1000 men to cut away the ice, which is very thick and strong. These ships, it is said, will proceed to the Sound.

The King of Sweden has issued a proclamation, forbidding all intercourse with Russia.

* The Danish and Prussian declarations of war are matters of course. That the Crown Prince of Denmark should feel hostilely towards Sweden, cannot be a matter of wonder; and that Frederick William should be compelled to join in the alliance, is but one more drop from the cup of bitterness which he is condemned to drink.

RUSSIA.

DECLARATION OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AGAINST SWEDEN.

Petersburg, Feb. 24. The following Declaration has been published here:

"Justly indignant at the violence which England has displayed towards the King of Denmark, the Emperor of Russia, faithful to his character and to his system of unceasing care for the interests of his Empire, notified to the King of Great Britain, that he could not remain insensible of so unjust and unexampled an aggression on a Sovereign connected with him by the ties of blood and friendship, and who was the most antient Ally of Russia. His Imperial Majesty informed the King of Sweden of this determination by a note, dated the 24th of September last, and presented to the Swedish Ambassador. An article in the Treaty concluded in 1783 between the Empress Catharine and Gustavus III. and another in the Treaty of 1800 between the late Emperor Paul and the present King of Sweden, contain the reciprocal and stipulated agreement to maintain the principle that the Baltic is a close Sea, with the guarantee of its coasts against all acts of hostility, violence, or vexations whatsoever; and farther, to employ for this purpose all the means in the power of the respective Contracting Parties. His Imperial Majesty, referring to these Treaties, considered himself not merely authorised, but bound, to call upon the King of Sweden for his co-operation against England. His Swedish Majesty did not disavow the obligations imposed upon him by the Treaties referred to, but refused all co-operation until the French troops should be removed from the coast, and the Ports of Germany opened to English ships. But the question here was, the checking of those aggressions which England had commenced, and by which all Europe was disturbed. The Emperor demanded from the King of Sweden a co-operation founded on treaties; but his Swedish Majesty answered by proposing to delay the execution of the Treaty to another period, and by troubling himself with the care of opening the Dutch ports for England; in a word, with rendering himself of service to that England, against

against which measures of defence ought to have been taken. It would be difficult to find a more striking proof of partiality on the part of the King of Sweden towards Great Britain, than this which he has here given. His Imperial Majesty, on the 16th of November, caused a second Note to be delivered, in which his Swedish Majesty was informed of the rupture between Russia and England. This note remained two months unanswered; and the answer, which was transmitted on the 9th of January to his Imperial Majesty's Minister was to the same purport as the former. The Emperor is, however, far from regretting his moderation. He is, on the contrary, well pleased to recollect, that he has employed every means that remained to him for bringing back his Swedish Majesty to the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of his States; but his Imperial Majesty owes it at last to his people, and to the security of his dominions, which is to a Sovereign the highest of all laws, no longer to leave the co-operation of Russia with Sweden a matter of doubt. Informed that the Cabinet of St. James's, endeavouring to terrify Denmark into a concurrence with the interests of England, threatened that Swedish troops should occupy Zealand, and that the possession of Norway should be guaranteed to the King of Sweden; assured also that his Swedish Majesty, while he left the Russian Note unanswered, was secretly negotiating a treaty at London; his Imperial Majesty perceived that the interests of his Empire would be very ill secured, were he to permit his neighbour, the King of Sweden, at the commencement of a war between Russia and England, to disguise his well-known sentiments of attachment to the latter Power, under the appearance of a pretended Neutrality. His Imperial Majesty therefore cannot allow the relations of Sweden towards Russia to remain longer in a state of uncertainty. He cannot give his consent to such a neutrality. His Swedish Majesty's intentions being, therefore no longer doubtful, nothing remained for his Imperial Majesty but to resort to those means which Providence has placed in his hands, for no other purpose except that of giving protection and safety to his dominions: and he has deemed it right to notify this intention to the King of Sweden, and to all Europe. Having thus acquitted himself of that duty which the safety of his dominions requires, his Imperial Majesty is ready to change the measures he is about to take to measures of precaution only, if the King of Sweden will, without delay, join Russia and Denmark in shutting the Baltic against England until the conclusion of a maritime Peace. He himself invites the King, his brother-in-law, for the last time, and with all the feelings of real friendship, no longer to hesitate in fulfilling his obligations, and in embracing the only system of policy which is consistent with the interests of the Northern Powers. What has Sweden gained since her King attached himself to England? Nothing could be more painful to his Imperial Majesty, than to see a rupture take place between Sweden and Russia. But his Swedish Majesty has it still in his power to prevent this event, by resolving, without delay, to adopt that course which can alone preserve a strict union and perfect harmony between the two States.

"Done at St. Petersburg, Feb. 10, 1808."

DENMARK.

Major-Gen. Waltersdorf, Admiral Lutkens, and Adjutant-General Kirchof, brought to a Court Martial for the surrender of Copenhagen, were on the 1st instant acquitted and liberated.

The Danes have strengthened the garrison of the isle of Bornholm, in the Baltic, and appointed Gen. Kafoet to the command. They have likewise constructed furnaces at the different batteries about Copenhagen, for heating shot, in the event of a visit from the British fleet.

The King of Denmark died February 13th; and on the 16th the Crown Prince was declared King.

GERMANY.

The Duke of Mecklenburgh, in obedience to orders from France, has prohibited his subjects from commerce or intercourse with England. A like conduct has been imposed on nearly all the powers of Europe.

An Order was published at Trieste on the 15th February, for breaking off all intercourse with England.—Colonial produce immediately rose 20 *per* cent.

The English, it is stated, are to be expelled the Austrian dominions.

Austria has suspended its friendly intercourse with Sweden, and the Swedish Minister has been withdrawn from Vienna.

The *Correspondenten* of the 11th says, "We learn from Mentz, that all German current coin is to be put out of circulation."

It is stated in the German Papers, under date from the Danube 22d February, that several Russian regiments have broken up from Moldavia for the Caspian Sea, thence to proceed through Persia into Hindostan.

An Austrian cordon of 70,000 men is forming on the Turkish frontiers, under the orders of the Archduke Ferdinand, brother to the Empress.—Gen. Bellegarde is second in command.

An article from Vienna, dated Feb. 6, says: The news from Turkey is warlike. Two armies are assembling, consisting of 150,000 men each, for the purpose of being prepared on all points, and the fleet is abundantly provisioned. The Porte seems inclined

inclined to the side of England; and it is feared that the English may occupy Egypt and the Morea with the consent of his highness."

Prussia, it is stated, has been obliged by Buonaparte to accede to the Confederation of the Rhine, which places her in complete vassalage to France.

Jerome, the new *King* of Westphalia, on receiving an address from a deputation of the Jews of that country on the 8th ult. replied to the following effect: "I am satisfied with your speech. That article in the Constitution of my Kingdom which establishes the equality of all religions, is in perfect unison with the feelings of my heart. The law ought to interrupt no man in the exercise of his worship. Each subject is as much at liberty to observe the rules of his faith, as the King is to follow his religion. The duties of the citizen are the only objects which the laws of the Government can regulate."

FRANCE.

The French Imperial Almanack for 1808 contains as first head—FRENCH EMPIRE, comprising, 1st, France; 2d, Italy; 3d, Naples; 4th, Rome (Pius VII.); 5th, Lucca and Piombina; 6th, Holland.—*New Ziefung, March* 11.

According to a Senatus Consultum of the 19th Feb. all foreigners, who have rendered, or shall render, any eminent services to France, or, endowed with talents, shall introduce any useful art and invention, shall be entitled, after one year's residence, to the rights of French citizens.

Prince Stahremberg, it is said, was received with great coolness by Buonaparte on his recent introduction. We should have been surprised had it been otherwise; as the Prince, by an honest expression of his sentiments of the French Ruler, long since rendered himself odious to him—another cause of hatred was the attachment M. Stahremberg professed towards this Country.

We are apprised by letters from the Rhine, that the horses that were intended by the Grand Seignior as a present for the French Emperor, and which were actually on their way to Paris, have been ordered by Buonaparte to be sent back to Turkey, and not allowed to enter France.

The revenues of France at present amount to between 30 and 40 millions sterling; and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on windows, individuals, door-ways, sign-boards, furniture, and working patents, without which no one is permitted to manufacture in any way; the Custom-house duties, which used to contribute greatly to the national supplies, are now greatly deficient of their accustomed produce. The annual consumption of food in Paris is stated at 258,640,000 francs, or about 10,776,000*l.*; and one-sixth part of the population of that capital are classed as paupers.

The Dramatic Authors in Paris lately amounted to 2142, comprehending tragic and comic poets, melo-dramatists, mono-dramists, vaudevillists, parodists, and pantomimists. When performers of eminence become superannuated, they are supported by the state, on the liberal principle, that those who have contributed to the public pleasures should be supported in the decay of nature by public gratitude.

Buonaparte has adopted a very extensive plan for the improvement of Paris:—Amongst other objects, all the streets between the Carousel and the Louvre are to be pulled down; and another gallery, corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, to be built, with an open arcade, leaving in the front of the Thuilleries a parade sufficiently large to exercise an army of 100,000 men.—Another new bridge is building over the Seine, from the middle of the Champ de Mars; several new fountains are erecting; and the new National Monument in the cemetery of the Magdalens, and the Triumphal Arch in the garden of the Thuilleries, commemorative of the victories of Napoleon, are prosecuting with activity.—The other national works going forward are:—a column 150 feet high, in the Place Vendome, to the honour of the French arms, with an avenue to the Boulevards; a martial temple on the Boulevards St. Honore, to contain the statues of the different generals who have distinguished themselves; on plates of gold, the names of all the officers and men who fell in battle are to be displayed; and on plates of silver, the names of such as survived those conflicts; a temple to Victory at the barriere of the Camps Elysees, of immense magnitude; a new façade to the Legislative palace; the pantheon of St. Genevieve; the quay of Desaix, which is to be faced with a piazza; and the column of Rostock.

The French are endeavouring to make an improvement in the art of gunnery, by effecting a discharge of cannon by means of electricity, without exposing the gunners to the enemy's fire. An experiment was lately made by M. Bouche, in the *Garden des Plantes*, at Paris, to try the effect of electricity applied to gun-batteries. Instead of guns, he fired 100 rockets on large sticks, in the garden; the rockets were all connected by an iron wire, and one spark caused them all to explode at the same instant.

Buonaparte has lately fitted up his library in the English taste, and rather plain than otherwise; it is decorated with marble busts of celebrated characters, among which are those of Mr. Fox and Lord Nelson.

The Captain of a vessel which has arrived from

from a Dutch port states the prevalence of a report throughout the Continent, that Buonaparte is about to attempt the execution of his long-promised project, for the establishment of a King of Jerusalem; and that the Court of Constantinople will, according to appearances, acquiesce in the plan. Possibly, the currency of this rumour is at present promoted merely with a view to facilitate the attainment of the loan, or loans, which Buonaparte's agents have been for some time negotiating.

A German paper, the *Neue Zeitung*, of the 11th inst. mentions a report that Buonaparte had determined to send an army into Africa, to crush the rulers of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Prince Borghese, who married Madame Le Clerc, the favourite sister of Buonaparte, is appointed Governor-General of the departments beyond the Alps.

The niece of the Duke of Bergh, and a relative of the *Empress* Josephine, were lately made Princesses by Buonaparte:—the former has been married to the Prince Hohenzollern; the latter to the Prince of Ahremberg.

The Prince of Wirtemberg is about to be married to the Princess Charlotte of Bavaria.

The territory of Munster, and some neighbouring Principalities, have been given by Buonaparte to the Duke of Berg, whose eldest daughter is to receive the title of Princess of Elten.

General Berthier (who, according to Buonaparte's new *nomenclature*, is called Prince of Neufchatel) was married, on the 11th instant, to the Princess Maria Elizabeth, daughter of Duke William of Bavaria.

Paris, March 12. The Prince Arch-Chancellor has made a report to the Council of several decrees lately adopted by the Emperor and King.—Among others, there is one decree by which the hereditary titles of Prince, Duke, Count, Baron, and Knight, are established. The principal Officers of State are to be raised to the dignity of Princes, and their eldest sons are to be created Dukes; the Ministers, Senators, Councillors of State, &c. are to be Counts and Barons, and the Members of the Legion of Honour are to be Knights. These titles of Nobility are, however, to convey no privileges, nor any exemptions from the operation of the laws.

HOLLAND.

King Louis has announced his intention to remove the seat of Government to Amsterdam early in April.

Amongst the public edifices at Flushing which suffered most by the late inundation, are the Lutheran and Central churches. In those the tombs have been thrown down, and in the church-yards the bodies have been thrown up by the water. A thousand workmen will be required for a year, to repair the damage which the city sustained on that awful occasion.

Letters from Holland of the 15th instant state, that a fresh contribution of four millions of francs is to be levied in Holland, and that Buonaparte had determined to seize all the public and ecclesiastical treasure in Spain.

SPAIN.

The Kings of Spain and Holland have lately exchanged four Grand Crosses of their respective Orders.

The following is an Official Abstract of the French troops who have entered Spain through Irun, between the 19th Oct. 1807 and the 18th Jan. 1808:

	Inft.	Cav.
Gen. Junot's division,	99,879	3,63[illegible]
—— Dupont's division,	23,927	5,161
—— Moncey's division,	17,983	3,[illegible]20
Total	71,789	10,1[illegible]

The division of Marshal Moncey will amount to 30,000 men, including the reserve under the command of General Morton, at St. Juan Pie de Puerto.

St. Ubes, which was garrisoned by 800 Spanish troops, has been occupied by a French corps; the Spaniards were ordered into the interior of Estremadura.

Barcelona was occupied by 10,000 French troops on the 26th Feb.—Cadiz, as well as all the other Spanish ports, are to have French garrisons.

PORTUGAL.

On the 1st of February, a Decree, signed at Milan so far back as the 23d December, was published at Lisbon, in which Buonaparte declares the throne of Portugal abdicated by the family of Braganza, which is never more to reign; and that henceforward the kingdom of Portugal is to be united to, and considered as part of, the dominions of France. General Junot had in consequence dissolved the Regency established by the Prince Regent at his departure; and a new Administration was formed, the members of which were selected from such of the Portuguese as have always shewn a predilection for the French interest. Forty millions of crusades have lately been levied as a contribution.

An article, dated Barcelona, Feb. 1, announces, on the authority of an American ship lately arrived from Majorca, that the Prince Regent of Portugal arrived at the Brazils in the beginning of January.

The German Gazettes state, that Lisbon and Oporto are to be created Hanse Towns.

ITALY.

In the night between the 29th and 30th of January, a wing of the Palace of M. Salicette, Minister of War and Police at Naples, tumbled down, by the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder. The room where

the Minister was, has been preserved undamaged by a kind of miracle; but he was wounded while hastening to relieve his daughter the Duchess Lavalla, who was found with her husband amidst the ruins. She is severely but not dangerously wounded. A servant lost his life on the occasion. Inquiries are already set on foot to discover the authors of this horrid deed. The apothecary of the late Queen, who was implicated in the late conspiracy and received the King's pardon, has been arrested; this man has a shop near the palace of M. Salicette; and strong suspicions are entertained of his having collected a large quantity of gunpowder in the cellars, which were separated from those of M. Salicette merely by a partition wall. The building which contained the different war-offices has been rendered uninhabitable by the explosion.

King Joseph, desirous of possessing the land in the neighbourhood of Pompeia, with a view to deliberate and systematic research, has issued a decree obliging all persons holding land about the ruins to cede it to Government, receiving in exchange Crown lands of equal value.

Various movements were, during the last month, observed among the French troops in Naples. The number of French troops in the Ecclesiastical States in Ancona, Civita Vecchia, and other maritime places, may be estimated at 30,000.

A French corps of 10,000 men, on the 1st February, occupied the castle of St. Angelo, and the several gates of Rome.—On the 3d, all the gates, excepting three, were restored to the Papal troops.—On that day, the commander, Gen. Miolles, paid the Pope a short visit, and returned to the Palace of Lucien Buonaparte.—Lucien Buonaparte and Prince Borghese had guards of honour. The French officers were lodged with the Nobles, and the soldiers in the monasteries. It was then thought the Holy Father would leave Rome immediately.

NOTICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, CARDINAL CASSONI, DATED ROME, FEB. 2, 1808.

"His Holiness Pius VII. being unable to conform to all the demands made on him by the French Government, and to the extent required of him, as it is *contrary to his sacred duties*, and the *dictates of his conscience*; and being thus compelled to submit to the disastrous consequences which have been threatened, and to the military occupation of his capital, in case he should not submit to such demands: Yielding, therefore, in all humility of heart, to the inscrutable determinations of the Most High, he places his cause in the hands of the Almighty; and, being unwilling to fail in the essential obligations of guaranteeing the rights of his Sovereignty, he has commanded us to protest, and formally protests in his own name, as well as in that of his successors, against any occupation whatever of his dominions; being desirous that the rights of the Holy Chair should remain now, and henceforward, uninjured and untouched. As the Vicar on earth of that God of Peace who taught by his divine example humility and patience, he has no doubt but his most beloved subjects, who have given him so many repeated proofs of obedience and attachment, will make it their peculiar study to preserve peace and tranquillity, private as well as public; which his Holiness exhorts, and expressly commands; and that, far from committing any excesses, they will rather respect the *individuals of a nation*, from whom, during his journey, and stay in Paris, he received so many flattering testimonies of devotion and regard."

The Pope, it said, is to reside in future at Avignon; several Cardinals, it is added, will accompany him.

Rome, Feb. 15. The Holy Father goes daily to the tomb of St Peter, and there passes hours in prayer.

Leghorn, Feb. 17. A formal rupture having taken place between France and Algiers, all Algerine property here has been seized and sold.

Florence, Feb. 17. The French are erecting two new batteries for the defence of the Port of Leghorn. Nothing decisive has occurred at Rome since the entry of the 10,000 French troops; the Commander is probably waiting the return of a courier that the Pope sent to Paris.

AMERICA.

Mr. Rose was introduced to the President and Vice-president of America on the 16th January, without, however, entering on the subject of his mission. M. Turreau, the French Minister, is stated to have taken offence at the reception of Mr. Rose, and threatened to demand his passports if he was recognized in an official character. Mr. Maddison, it was supposed, would be appointed to treat with him.

Gen. Moreau is accused, in a New York Paper of the 21st January, of being implicated in a plan, originating with Buonaparte, hostile to the United States; and that an order had, in consequence, been issued for his arrest.

The Orders in Council are stated to have been received at Boston on the 22d January, but do not appear to have excited any particular sensation.

Mr. Jefferson has declared, that if America should be involved in a war, he should not consider himself justified in seeking his individual happiness in retirement, but would again offer himself for the Presidency.

IRISH

IRISH AND SCOTCH NEWS.

Feb. 7. A most indecent outrage was committed at St. Mary's chapel, *Limerick*. While the Rev. Mr. Herbert, a gentleman well known for his polite demeanour and benevolent character, was engaged in the celebration of divine worship, an infuriated ruffian, named Martin Shehan, actuated by revenge and the most diabolical intention, rushed through the congregation, and, advancing towards the rails that surround the altar, with an iron hold-fast recently sharpened, made an attempt at the life of the officiating clergyman: the stroke was luckily averted by the interposition of Mr. Edy Lacy, and an active tradesman, James Phegin, who received the blow, while in a praiseworthy act of zeal for the defence of his pastor, whose person has happily not been hurt, though Mr. Lacy has been slightly wounded. The wretch was secured, and committed to prison.

Feb. 26. A soap-boiler in the neighbourhood of *Edinburgh* was last week scalded to death, by falling into a cauldron of boiling soap. On the same evening two lime-burners were killed, and two others shockingly burnt, by a quarry shooting upon them.

March 5. A man named Monro, and his sister, were lately found dead in a small hut at *Lochfleas*, where they were carrying on illegal distillation. Their death has been imputed to lightning; but more probably it was occasioned by the exclusion of the atmospheric air, and the exhalation of carbonic acid gas from several casks of wash and pot-ale found in the place in a state of fermentation.

March 15. A girl employed in the spinning-mill at *Glamis* some days since got entangled in the wheels, and was crushed to pieces.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Feb. 25. This morning a dreadful fire broke out in the Manor-house of *Lilly*, near Luton, the seat of John Sowerby, esq.; which entirely consumed the same, with the greater part of the furniture. The particulars are nearly as follows:—Mr. Sowerby the younger, with Mr. Keene, a friend of his, had but just come down for a few days sporting, and had been sitting in the library by a wood fire, from whence they retired to bed about twelve, leaving only a few embers in the grate. Between 4 and 5 in the morning, one of the men servants being obliged to awake early and go out on duty, was first alarmed by a noise like that of persons breaking into the house, and, rousing a companion, went with him down to the spot whence it proceeded. On opening the library door, the volume of fire and smoke burst out, and cut off the retreat of one, while the other escaped through the passage. The former, in his terror and despair, by his cries, and by discharging a pistol he had taken with him, first alarmed the two gentlemen, who were fast asleep. Mr. Sowerby's room was fortunately just over the leads of the portico, upon which he let himself down, and was saved by the servant, who had escaped by the means of a ladder, together with the other man servant. Mr. Keene, on rushing to his room door, was almost suffocated by the flame and smoke rolling towards his chamber; and as the stair-case was on fire, he had barely time to force open the window-shutter, and, without any alternative, to leap out: neither received any injury. Three maid-servants, who had escaped from the attics on the parapet, were saved by ladders likewise; and as the family were luckily in town, there were no other persons in the house. As the house was old and dry, and all the rooms wainscoted, the rapidity of the flames was so great that the whole was consumed in less than three hours, and the gentlemen who slept on the first floor had scarcely saved themselves before the floors of their chambers fell in. No kind of assistance arrived till some labourers going to work first alarmed the village, which is about a mile off. Little could then be saved, as it was too late; owing, however, to the exertions of Mr. Killerman, a neighbouring gentleman, all that could possibly be rescued was saved. In this terrible calamity it is the greatest consolation that all the lives were so miraculously saved; for, had it happened when no one was awake to give the alarm, the consequences might have been dreadful, as the whole of the ground-floor, or nearly, must have long been in flames before it was discovered.

Feb. 27. A singular circumstance happened lately on his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's exercise-ground, at Ashton, near *Lancaster*. As one of his Grace's grooms was exercising the bay mare, Crazy, in her sweating cloaths, she had gone three miles of her sweat, when she appeared to the rider as if she were going to kick; he just checked up her head to prevent her, when she turned half round with him, fell down, and instantly died without a struggle. She was apparently in perfect health, and had been named by Mr. Aspinwall to run for the Union Cup at Preston this year.

Feb. 27. A fire happened, early this morning, in the Conservatory at *Cuffnells*, Hants, which entirely destroyed that part of the building; but no one was hurt, and the fire, by most extraordinary exertions of the neighbours of all descriptions, was fortunately got under, before the house, or any

any part of the furniture, received the slightest injury, although the library opens into the conservatory. As many of the books, composing the large and very valuable collection left to Mr. Rose by the late Earl of Marchmont, as could be moved, while the fire was raging, were carried out of the house; but none were damaged.

March 7. T. Simmons was on the 4th inst. convicted at *Hertford* of the murder of Sarah Hummerstone at Hoddesdon; and executed this day. He heard the sentence without the least emotion, and walked very carelessly from the bar.—The principal evidence against Simmons was Sarah Harris, who had lived three years together with him in Mr. Boreham's service. He wished to marry her; but she declined his proposals, under the recommendation of her mistress; and his resentment in consequence had urged him repeatedly to declare he would murder them all. The witness was so agitated during her evidence, that it was necessary to support her in Court. When Simmons had murdered Mrs. Hummerstone and Mrs. Warner, he threw Sarah Harris on the body of the latter, and twice attempted to cut her throat; but she succeeded in wresting the knife from him, although her hand was much cut. He afterwards confessed to the gaoler that he would have killed her; but at the instant he heard something fluttering over his shoulder, which made him get up and run away.

March 9. The long-depending cause, in which Sir H. St. John Mildmay claimed the exclusive right of the oyster fishery in Crouch river, was tried at the Essex assizes. The records of trials in the reigns of Charles I. and II. were produced, which clearly proved this right to be vested in the family of the Earl of Sussex, ancestors of the Mildmay family. The same was also proved by other documents; and the jury found a verdict for the baronet, against those persons who had maintained that the river in question, being an arm of the sea, could not belong to the manor of Burnham.

Interesting Tithe Cause.—Newman Harding, esq. v. Morgan.—This was an action against the proprietor of tithes of the parish of Hornchurch in Essex, for not taking away the tithes of grass after it was set out, but suffering it to remain and incumber the plaintiff's land. Mr. Garrow stated, that this parish was at present in a ferment on the subject of tithes. The plaintiff was a gentleman of considerable property, and had set out his tenth cock of grass when it was mowed; and it became the duty of the defendant to take it away. Mr. Justice Heath here interfered, and said he took the law to be clearly otherwise. The farmer, by common law, was obliged to *ted* the grass for the parson, and not put it in a green state into the cock; and that the parson was not obliged to take it away before it was turned into *swarth*. Mr. Garrow cited a case from the Court of Chancery, where the contrary had been held; but the learned Judge being clear in his opinion, and Mr. Garrow admitting that it was cocked as soon as mown, the plaintiff was nonsuited.

March 19. This morning a dreadful fire broke out, about three o'clock, at Mrs. Smith's, milliner, in Middle-row, *Chelmsford*. The inhabitants of the house, consisting altogether of females, seven in number, were in a most perilous situation. They appeared at the windows of the second floor (for the first was on fire), as they had risen from their beds, uttering the most piercing shrieks. As the most likely means of rescuing them, two ladders were procured, and raised against the burning front of the house; but, such was the danger of ascending to their relief, from the violence of the flames, that a momentary irresolution ensued among the spectators of their tremendously awful situation; till, agonized by their screams, and actuated by the feelings of humanity to a contempt of personal safety, a young man, Mr. Henry Guy, and Mr. Sorrel, a near neighbour, made an attempt to preserve them. The former succeeded in rescuing a little girl, about nine years old, niece to Mrs. Smith. The maid-servant, who had got out of the garret-window, and climbed to the roof of the house, was brought down by the latter. Robinson, a waggoner, who first discovered the fire, ascended a ladder, with the intent of bringing down Mrs. Smith; but so extreme was her trepidation, that she was incapable of using any exertion, and it became necessary to drag her from the window by force; in doing which, owing to her convulsive struggles, she fell upon the pavement below, but miraculously without having any bones broken. Almost at the same instant, two young ladies, Miss Williams and Miss Wilkinson, rendered frantic by terror, precipitated themselves from the windows into the street, and were so severely bruised, that much doubt is entertained of their recovery, as well as of that of Mrs. Smith. Two amiable young ladies, Miss Woolmer, aged 19, whose parents reside at Hornchurch, and Miss Eve, daughter of Mr. C. Eve, of Barnish-hall, became victims to the devouring element.—Notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the populace, and the soldiers from the garrison, by six o'clock the houses of Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Peck, druggist, and Mr. Hill, shoemaker, adjoining, were totally destroyed; and those of Mr. Rood, plasterer, and Mr. Nash, hair-dresser, were so greatly damaged, that they must be re-built.

March

March 22. About six this evening, an alarming fire broke out in the newly-erected flour mill, at *Sturry*, near Canterbury, belonging to Mr. Sampson Kingsford, which, from the wind being high, and the nature of the materials of which it was constructed, burnt so rapidly, that in the space of three hours it was wholly destroyed, together with a large quantity of wheat and flour.

March 24. A dreadful fire broke out this evening at *Clenton Range*, Surrey, at the house of Mrs. Lacey, which destroyed the same in less than two hours. The servant maid, who was up stairs, had no opportunity of descending; and, in jumping from the window to the leads of an adjoining house, she broke her thigh. An infant, the grand-daughter of Mrs. Lacey, who was sleeping in the room where the fire broke out, perished in the flames.

Whitstable, March 25 A smack belonging to Queenborough, bound to Faversham, laden with King's stores, was yesterday driven on shore on the Pollard. The crew and passengers consisted of four men, two boys, and one woman, the Captain's wife. They got the boat out; and the Captain, his wife, and boy, got into it, and put off for the shore. At a small distance from the vessel, the boat stove, and the Captain regained the smack; but his wife and the boy perished. He remained onboard with the rest of the crew until morning. The vessel being nearly dry, they left her, and walked ashore, with the exception of the owner, who perished through the extreme cold. The woman and boy have been picked up. The distress of the Captain has been great: he was only married a week, and was bringing his bride to Faversham, to introduce her to his friends.

A labouring man, named Willet, some time since fell, together with his dog, into a coal-pit at *Stoke* in Buckinghamshire: he was discovered a fortnight after, having been compelled by hunger to kill his dog, a leg of which he was eating at the time of his rescue.

A shocking accident happened on board the Beagle sloop of war, the other day, in the *Downs*. Having her guns loaded and shotted, on her return from a cruise, and ranged along deck, one of them unfortunately went off, the explosion of which communicated to the second, which also went off, and killed three valuable seamen, and wounded two others. The accident was occasioned by the lock springing half-cocked while inspecting by the armourer.

Domestic Occurrences.

Sunday, Feb. 28.

A man of decent appearance was found suspended to a tree in the Park this morning by a nursery-maid, in the service of Mrs. Anstey of Half-moon-street, who gave an alarm; but, although the body was warm, the spark of life was extinct. It was owned on Monday by the daughter of the deceased; and it appeared that the unfortunate man, who was recently a respectable tradesman, and since a clerk in a wholesale house in Oxford-street, had met with a series of misfortunes, by which he was reduced to a desponding state of mind.

Monday, March 7.

This night, at a late hour, a fire broke out at the warehouse of a rocking-horse-maker in Clement's-lane, which entirely consumed the same, together with the back premises, and did considerable damage to the adjoining dwellings.

Friday, March 11.

A child about three months old was some nights since left at the door of a gentleman's chambers in Gray's Inn-square. It was sent to St. Andrew's workhouse, but the parish refused to receive it, the Inns of Court not having any parish settlement; and the Society has in consequence been obliged to provide for it.

Monday, March 14.

Five houses, occupied by numerous poor families, in Cinnamon-lane, Old Gravel-lane, were this day destroyed by fire.

Saturday, March 19.

Early this morning, a daring robbery was committed in several offices over the Royal Exchange. Amongst those broken open were, the Merchant Seamen's, the River Dee Company, and the Pepper-offices, and the counting-houses of Messrs. Angerstein and Co.; of Mr. B. Smith; of Mr. F. Secretan; of Mr. Chapman; of Mr. Hodges; of Mr. Peppin; and of Messrs. Woodbine, Parish, and Co. In each the desks, iron-chests, &c. were forced open, and money and notes to a considerable amount carried off—the papers of no value were strewed over the floors. The Royal Exchange Office and Lloyd's escaped.

This evening, the infant daughter of the Chancellor of the Exequer was baptised, at his house in Downing-street. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sponsors were, the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cumberland, and Mr. Perceval. The Princess was accompanied by her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick.

Monday, March 28.

A fatal and melancholy accident happened this day in Wych-street. The wheel of a coal-waggon caught a ladder, on which a man was repairing the front of a house, and, by the turning of the ladder, he was precipitated on the pavement from the third story. The poor sufferer was carried to the Hospital, but survived a very short time. He has left a wife and four children, who had no support but his industry.

Gazette

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan. 30. REV. Edward Otter, M.A. presented to the canonry or prebend of Ulliſkelfe, in York cathedral, *vice* Drummond, dec.—Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D. appointed a canon or prebend of Canterbury cathedral, *vice* King, reſigned.

Queen's Palace, Feb. 24. Robert Barnford, of Upton, eſq. appointed ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, *vice* Charles Trelawny Brereton, of Shotwick park, eſq.; Mormaduke Middleton Middleton, of Leas, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Derby; William Cary, of Cannock, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Stafford; John Fullarton, of Barton on the Heath, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Warwick; John Nathaniel Miers, of Cadoxton juxta Neath, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Glamorgan, *vice* the Hon. William Booth Grey, of Duffrin; Rees Williams, of Gwainclawth, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Brecon; and John Jones, of Penrhoſe Brodwen, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Angleſey, *vice* Edward Jones, of Cromleck, eſq.

War-office, Feb. 27. General William Viſcount Howe, K.B. governor of Berwick, appointed governor of Plymouth, *vice* Lord Lake, dec.; and Lieutenant-general Banaſtre Tarleton, to be governor of Berwick, *vice* Lord Howe.

Queen's Palace, March 2. Hon. William Alleton Harbord, ſworn lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, and city of Norwich, and county of the ſame, *vice* Marquis Townſhend, dec.—Francis Lloyd, of Dompy, eſq. appointed ſheriff of the county of Montgomery, *vice* Robert Knight, of Gwernygoe, eſq.

War-office, March 8. Colonel William Dickſon, of the 42d Foot, appointed lieutenant-governor of Cork, *vice* General Lehod, dec.

Queen's Palace, March 9. Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council.

Whitehall, March 15. Rev. William Beaumont Buſby, D.D. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Rocheſter, *vice* Rev. Dr. Samuel Goodenough, promoted to the biſhoprick of Carliſle.

Queen's Palace, March 16. Right Hon. George Earl of Aberdeen, inveſted with the enſigns of the order of the Thiſtle.—Right Hon. Percy Viſcount Strangford, created a Knight of the Bath, and ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.—Right Hon. Edward Earl of Digby, ſworn lord lieutenant of the county of Dorſet, and the town of Poole, and county of the ſaid town, *vice* the Earl of Dorcheſter, dec.—William Egerton, of Tatton park, eſq. appointed ſheriff of the county of Cheſter, *vice* Robert Bampton, of Upton, eſq.

Whitehall, March 19. Hon. and Rev. Henry Ryder, M.A. appointed a prebendary of the Free Chapel of St. George, in the Caſtle of Windſor, *vice* Buſby, reſigned.—Rev. William Cooper, B.D. preſented to the rectory of Wadingham St. Mary's and St. Peter's, with the chapel of Smitterby, co. Lincoln, *vice* Barker, dec.

Whitehall, March 22. Brigadier-general Charles Shipley, of the Corps of Royal Engineers, knighted.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. Michael Marlow, D.D. preſident of St. John's college, and ſenior pro-vice-chancellor of Oxford, elected one of the curators of the Theatre at Oxford, *vice* Richards, dec.

Rev. Thomas Lee, B.D. rector of Barton, co. Warwick, elected preſident of Trinity college, Oxford, *vice* Chapman, dec.

Meſſieurs William Rhodes, M.A. of Worceſter college, Oxford, and George Valentine Cox, B.D. of New college, elected coroners, according to the terms of the Charter granted to the Univerſity of Oxford by King Charles the Firſt.

Rev. Thomas Brown, elected maſter of Chriſt's coll. Cambridge, *vice* Barker, dec.

Rev. Edward Pearſon, rector of Rempſtone, Notts, and formerly tutor of Sidney college, Cambridge, elected maſter thereof, *vice* Elliſton, dec.

Rev. William Henry Neale, M.A. curate of St. James's church in Leeds, elected head maſter of the Free Grammar School at Beverley, co. York, *vice* Jackſon, reſigned.

Mr. Richard Yeoward, elected junior bridge-maſter of the City of London, *vice* Wells, dec.

Mr. Philip Wyatt Crowther, admitted ſecondary of the Poultry compter, London, *vice* Peale, reſigned.

G. W. Gunning, eſq. appointed a verdurer of Salcey foreſt, *vice* Hanbury, dec.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Charles Phillott, curate of St. Michael's, Bath, Kingſton-Deverill R. Wilts, *vice* Jackſon, dec.

Rev. William Pugh, M.A. Darfield V. co. York, *vice* Lonſdale, dec.

Rev. W. Jenkinſon, M.A. Fulford perpetual curacy, near York, *vice* Willan, dec.

Rev. J. Radcliffe, minor canon of Canterbury cathedral, and chaplain of New college, Oxford, St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman united RR. Canterbury.

Rev. Duke Yonge, M.A. vicar of Cornwood, Sheviock R. Cornwall, *vice* Jeans, dec.

Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, M.A. Biſhopſbourn R. with Batham chapelry annexed, co. Kent, *vice* Davis, dec.

Rev. Eric Rudd, maſter of the Free Grammar-ſchool at Thorne, Appleby V. co. Lincoln, *vice* Moore, dec.

Rev.

Rev. R. Wilson, M. A. Broadsworth V. in the diocese of York.

Rev. John Cowan, of Allonby, Gilcrux V. Cumberland, *vice* Sharpe, dec.

Rev. Henry Portmore Cooper, All Saints and St. Lawrence VV. in the borough of Evesham, in Worcestershire, *vice* Edward Cooper, dec.

Rev. M. Rowlandson, M. A. Warminster V. Wilts.

Rev. Richard Venables, B. D. Warmfield-cum-Heath V. co. York, *vice* Wastell, resigned.

Rev. J. Woollcombe, Stowford R. Devon.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. W. S. Bradley, vicar of Chard, to hold Wambroke R. co. Dorset.

Rev. Christopher Rigby, M. A. to hold Ringmore R. Devon, with Ipplepen and Woodland VV. in the same county.

Rev. Thomas Fawcett, M. A. to hold Bradden R. with Aynhoe V. both co. Northampton.

Rev. John Pinfold, M. A. to hold Pyecomb R. with Steyning V. both co. Sussex.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Feb. DRURY-LANE.

1. Pizarro—Furibond.
2. The Cabinet—The Mayor of Garrat.
3. The School for Scandal—Ella Rosenberg.
4. The Suspicious Husband—The Devil to
5. False Alarms—Ella Rosenberg. [Pay.
6. The Chances—The Weathercock.
8. The Castle Spectre—Furibond.
9. The Chances—Ella Rosenberg.
10. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Matrimony. [gin Unmask'd.
11. *Kais; or, Love in the Deserts*—The Virgin
12. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
13. Ditto—The Irishman in London.
15. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
16. Ditto—The Citizen.
17. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
18. Kais—Three Weeks after Marriage.
19. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
20. Ditto—Ways and Means.
22. Ditto—The Mayor of Garrat.
23. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
24. Ditto—Ella Rosenberg.
25. Ditto—Ways and Means.
26. Ditto—The Divorce.
27. Ditto—Matrimony.
29. Pizarro—Ella Rosenberg.

Mar. 1. The Chances—*In and Out of Tune.*
2. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
3. Kais—The Mayor of Garrat.
5. The Inconstant—In and Out of Tune.
7. Pizarro—Ditto.
8. Kais—Ella Rosenberg.
10. The Wonder!—In and Out of Tune.
12. Kais—The Mayor of Garrat.
14. The West Indian—Rosina.
15. All in the Wrong—The Poor Soldier.
17. The Cabinet—Three Weeks after Marriage.
19. The Chances—The Prize.
21. The Country Girl—Tekeli. [Garr.
22. The Haunted Tower—The Mayor of
24. The Belle's Stratagem—Ella Rosenberg.
26. Kais—The Devil to Pay.
28. Pizarro—The Citizen.
29. The Honey-Moon—Tekeli.
31. *The World!*—Rosina.

Feb. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. The Mountaineers—Harlequin in his Element.
2. The Wanderer—Paul and Virginia.
3. The Woodman—Harlequin in his Element.
4. Ditto—The Blind Boy. [ment.
5. Ditto—Harlequin in his Element.
6. Hamlet—We Fly by Night. [Element.
8. The Mountaineers—Harlequin in his
9. *Begone Dull Care; or, How will it End?*—The Padlock.
10. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
11. Ditto—Harlequin in his Element.
12. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
13. Ditto—Ditto.
15. Ditto—Harlequin in his Element.
16. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
17. [Fast-Day; no Performance.]
18. Begone Dull Care—The Blind Boy.
19. Ditto—Lock and Key.
20. Ditto—The Blind Boy.
22. Hamlet—Harlequin in his Element.
23. Begone Dull Care—Tom Thumb.
24. Ditto—We Fly by Night.
25. The Wanderer—*Who Wins? or, The Widow's Choice.*
26. Begone Dull Care—Ditto.
27. The Woodman—Ditto. [Element.
29. Romeo and Juliet—Harlequin in his

March 1. Begone Dull Care—Who Wins?
2. [Ash-Wednesday; no Performance.]
3. The Wanderer—Who Wins?
4. Creation, Part I.—Two Miscellaneous
5. The Woodman—Who Wins? [Acts.
7. Jane Shore—Harlequin in his Element.
8. Begone Dull Care—Who Wins?
9. The Messiah.
10. The Man of the World—Who Wins?
11. Acis and Galatea—Miscellaneous Act.
12. The Merchant of Venice—Who Wins?
14. King Richard the Third—Harlequin in his Element.
15. The Woodman—Raising the Wind.
16. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
17. The Man of the World—The Blind Boy.
18. L'Allegro ed Il Penseroso—Miscellaneous Act. [Mode.
19. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
21. King Richard the Third—Harlequin in his Element. [Wins?
22. The Travellers in Switzerland—Who
23. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
24. The Man of the World—Who Wins?
25. The Messiah. [Mode.
26. The Merchant of Venice—Love à-la-
28. Othello—Harlequin in his Element.
29. Travellers in Switzerland—Who Wins?
30. Grand Selection of Sacred Musick.
31. The Man of the World—*Bonifacio and Bridgetina.*

Vol. LXXVII. p. 986. The account of the death of William-Hody Cox, esq. son of the Rev. Mr. Cox, of Stockland, is without foundation. He has lately been dangerously ill, owing to a fall from his horse, but is now, happily, recovered.

P. 987. The late Dr. Sturges, chancellor of the diocese of Winchester, &c. was not chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty at the time of his death.

P. 1234, col. 2. Mr. Mapletoft was not immediate successor to "the learned Mr. Wasse," but to Dr. Yarborough, who succeeded Mr. Wasse, and purchased his valuable collection of books, many of them replete with MS notes, and collations of MSS. by Mr. Wasse. They are now the property of Brazenose College, by the kindness of the heirs of Dr. Yarborough, who was many years principal of that Society.

P. 1237. The late John Salmon, esq. of the city of Wells, and formerly of Eastcothouse, in the parish of Wookey, near Wells, has, besides his widow, left one son and three daughters: the Rev. Thomas-Abraham Salmon, B.D. prebendary of Wells, and rector of Rodney-Stoke, in the county of Somerset; who married Miss Lax, daughter of Geo. Lax, esq. and sole heiress and executrix of the late Mr. Alderman Rood, of the city of Wells, by whom he has a numerous family of children; Sarah, unmarried; Frances, married to her cousin, Mr. Thomas Salmon, currier and leather-merchant, of the city of Bristol; and Hester, married to William-Hunt Prinn, esq. of Charlton-park, near Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester.

Vol. LXXVIII. p. 90, col. 1, l. 32, for vol. LXIV. r. LXXIV.

P. 92. Major Grenside, late of the North York Militia, who died at Eastbourne Barracks in Sussex, was at the memorable battle of Hexham, and one of the oldest militia-men in England, having entered into that service on the first establishment of the Militia (in its present state) in this kingdom, and continued in it until his death, universally beloved and respected by the officers and privates of the above regiment; the privates of which volunteered to draw the hearse, containing the body of their old and favourite officer, from the place of the Major's death to the place of his birth, where he frequently expressed a wish to be interred; which offer was declined, on account of the very great distance, being upwards of 320 miles. The corpse was interred at Kirby, near Stokesley, on the 9d of February last, attended by most of his numerous relations and friends, and a very great concourse of the neighbouring inhabitants. On the corpse entering Stokesley, the Volunteers of that place turned out, and attended it to the place of interment, where it was buried with military honours.

Pp. 94, 170. Richard Pennant, Lord Penrhyn, married, Nov. 16, 1765, Anne-Susannah Warburton, only child and heiress of Lieut.-gen. Hugh Warburton, of Winnington, in Cheshire; but deceasing without issue, the barony of Penrhyn becomes extinct, being the seventh Irish peerage which has become extinct since the Union in 1800. The great estates of the deceased Lord have devolved to Edward Dawkins, esq.; by whom this magnificent bequest was totally unlooked for, from the circumstance of his Lordship's having cut off the entail, and not having lived in habits of intimacy with Mr. D. in consequence.

P. 171. A Constant Reader assures us that the article respecting Mrs. Wybrow, the actress, is a mistake; as he has, since that date, had the pleasure of seeing her perform, in her favourite character of Columbine, with no diminution of faculties or applause.

P. 175. In the account of Mr. Wharton, col. 2, l. 38, for *noxious*, r. *obnoxious*. Mr. W. was descended, by the father's side, from an antient family in the county of Durham; and by the mother's he was great-grandson of that zealous champion of the Reformation, William Lloyd, Bp. of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Worcester.

Ibid. Sir Malby Crofton, bart. died at at his seat at Longford-house, co. Sligo, in his 63d year. He became the chief representative, in the male line, of the antient family of Crofton of Mote (seated there since the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and descended from the Croftons of Crofton in Cumberland), on the death of Sir Oliver Crofton, bart. Nov. 9, 1780, the last heir-male of the body of Sir Edward Crofton, created a baronet in 1661. Sir Malby was descended from Thomas Crofton, of Longford-house, co. Sligo, next brother to the first Baronet; so that his claim to the title of Baronet (which he assumed on Sir Oliver's death) depends upon this circumstance; viz. whether there was a clause in the Patent extending the honour to the first Baronet's brothers, in failure of his own issue-male? The issue-male of the grantee became extinct, as before observed, in 1780, in the person of Sir Oliver, the fifth Baronet; but the estates of Mote, &c. devolved, in 1745, to Sir Marcus Lowther, bart. in right of his wife, Catherine Crofton, only sister and heiress of Sir Edward the fourth Baronet; which Sir Marcus assumed the name and arms of Crofton, and was grandfather of the present Hon. Sir Edward Crofton, bart. of Mote, co. Roscommon, eldest son of Anne Baroness Crofton, to whose title he will succeed.

Sir

Sir Malby is ſucceeded in his claim and the eſtates of Longford-houſe, &c. by his only ſon, James Croſton, eſq. who is married, and has iſſue.

Ibid. Dudley Loftus, eſq. of Killyan, co. Meath, was lineally deſcended from Sir Thomas Loftus, of Killyan, conſtable of Wicklow caſtle in 1596, fourth ſon of Adam Loftus, Archbiſhop of Dublin, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He was born Oct. 20, 1764; and married, July 6, 1793, the Lady Jane Gore, fourth daughter of Arthur Earl of Arran, K. P. and ſiſter of the Marchioneſs of Abercorn.

P. 178, col. 2, l. 8. "Buckingham" was, in a country paper, "Bucks;" and that, it is ſuſpected, by miſtake for "Berks;" as the worthy Baronet, Sir C. Willoughby, lived on the borders of Berkſhire, but a dozen miles or more from the neareſt part of the county of "Buckingham."

P. 179. The Moſt Noble Murrough, Marquis of Thomond, Earl of Inchiquin, Baron of Burren and Inchiquin, in Ireland, Baron Thomond of Taplow Court, in England, Knight of the illuſtrious Order of St. Patrick, Governor and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Clare, was born in 1722; ſucceeded his uncle William, the fourth Earl and ninth Baron of Inchiquin, in 1756; and was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Thomond in 1800 (which title had become extinct in the elder branch of the noble family of O'Bryen, in 1741, in the perſon of Henry O'Bryen, eighth Earl of Thomond in Ireland, and Viſcount Tadcaſter in England), and a Peer of Great Britain in 1801, by the title of Baron Thomond, of Taplow Court. The Marquis married, firſt, in 1753, his firſt couſin, Lady Mary O'Bryen, Counteſs of Orkney in Scotland (only child of William O'Bryen, the fourth Earl of Inchiquin, by Mary Hamilton, Counteſs of Orkney in her own right); and had iſſue by her an only daughter, Lady Mary O'Bryen, who, on her mother's death, in 1790, became Counteſs of Orkney; born in 1755; married, in 1777, to the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice, brother of the late Marquis of Lanſdown, by whom ſhe has iſſue John Viſcount Kirkwall, who married, in 1802, Anna-Maria, eldeſt daughter of John Lord De Blaquiere, K. B. The Marquis of Thomond married, ſecondly, in 1792, Miſs Palmer, niece of Sir Joſhua Reynolds; and, deceaſing without iſſue-male, the Engliſh barony of Thomond becomes extinct; but the marquiſate and earldom devolve to his nephew, William O'Bryen, eſq. of Roſtellan caſtle, co. Cork, now Marquis of Thomond.

P. 182. Thomas-Edwards Freeman, eſq. of Batſford, Glouceſter, was a gentleman of long anceſtry and great renown. In the conſideration, and in the view of the melancholy truth, of what has been obſerved by a very noble Author, that the deceaſe of eſtimable characters leaves in their ſurviving friends "a chaſm" in ſociety, a friend of the deceaſed, who was in habits of intercourſe with him near thirty years, thinks it but juſtice to truth, and to his valuable remembrance, to join this ſmall tribute of his teſtimonial of his eſteem and value to ſociety; he being very finely endowed, from nature and habitude, with the excellent accompliſhments of a gentleman and ſcholar. He lived a long life in the purſuit and practice of the beſt ſocial and philanthropic principles and actions; and, adorned with the higher and more ſplendid embelliſhments of a Chriſtian life and character, he exerciſed the beſt of its principles, thoſe particularly of charity and benevolence; and lived in the conſtant exerciſe of that moſt noble one of vigilant kindneſs, ſo as finely to illuſtrate the truth of what has been beautifully obſerved, of a ſuperior nature, "to eaſe and emulate the cares of Heaven." In his urbanity and addreſs he was pleaſing and acceptable; to all, and to his particular friends, his ſocial intercourſe added grace and delight. He ſat in ſeveral Parliaments for Steyning; in which repreſentation he was ſucceeded by his only ſon, whoſe only daughter, the amiable and accompliſhed Mrs. Heathcote, the lady of Thomas Heathcote, eſq. member for Blechingley, is his only deſcendant in a direct lineal ſucceſſion.

Births.

LATELY, in Clare-ſtreet, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Plunkett, a ſon.

At Bellefield, the wife of Peter Digges La Touche, eſq. a ſon.

At Dungannon, the wife of Tho. Knox Hanyngton, eſq: daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon Caulfield, two daughters.

At his ſeat at Northland, co. Tipperary, the lady of Sir Amyrald Dancer, bart. a ſon.

The Hon. Mrs. Caddell, of Dublin, dau. of the late Viſcount Southwell, a daughter.

At Edinburgh, the lady of Sir John Heron Maxwell, bart. a ſon.

At Weymouth, Lady Eliz. Fielding, a dau.

The wife of the Rev. J. Phillott, of Stanton Prior, a ſon.

The wife of W. S. Andrews, eſq. of Richmond, Surrey, a ſon,

The wife of Capt. Cuthbert, R. N. commander of the Sea Fencibles of the Exeter diſtrict, a daughter.

At Hereford, the lady of the Hon. Charles B. Agar, a ſon.

In Grove-ſtreet, Bath, a poor woman, named Taylor, a ſon and two daughters.

In Spital-fields workhouſe, Mary Bedworth,

worth, wife of a ſoldier, late of the Tower Hamlets Militia, but ſince volunteered into the line, and gone to Madeira, 2 children.

In Great Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the wife of C. W. Flint, eſq. a ſon.

In Bedford-place, the wife of Andrew Loughnan, eſq. a ſon.

At Capt. Hope's houſe, in the Admiralty, Lady Anne Johnſtone Hope, a ſtill-born ſon.

In Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, the wife of the Rev. W. G. Huet, a daughter.

The wife of N. Kirwan, eſq. of Taviſtock-place, a ſon.

In Upper Gower-ſtreet, the wife of Wm. Phillimore, eſq. a ſon.

In Great Ormond-ſtreet, the wife of Mr. Serjeant Beſt, a daughter.

In York-place, Portman-ſquare, the wife of John Harwood Jeſſop, eſq. a daughter.

In Ruſſell-place, the wife of Charles Biſhop, eſq. a daughter.

In Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, the wife of John Rawlinſon, eſq. a ſon.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, the wife of Godſchall Johnſon, eſq. a daughter.

In Charles-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, the lady of Sir John Shelley, bart. a ſon.

At Plymouth dock, the lady of Commodore Sir Richard King, bart. a daughter.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Hennah, Chaplain of the Plymouth Garriſon, a daughter.

Feb. .. At Glouceſter, the wife of R. Beadon, eſq. ſon of the Biſhop of Bath and Wells, a ſon.

Feb. 14. At Erthing, Shrewſbury, the wife of Simon Yorke, eſq. a ſon and heir.

21. At Canterbury, the Hon. Mrs. Mundy, a ſon.

23. At Whitehaven, the lady of Sir Joſ. Senhouſe, a ſon, being her Ladyſhip's eleventh child, and all living.

At Eaſt-hall, Kent, the wife of Percival Hart Dyke, eſq. a ſon.

27. In New Bridge-ſtreet, Blackfriers, the wife of Mr. Sheriff Phillips, a ſon.

At Inverieſk, the wife of Capt. Milne, R. N. a ſon.

28. At Pinkie-houſe, Scotland, the lady of Sir John Hope, bart. of Craig-hall, a ſon.

March ... At Stainton, in Cleveland, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a ſon.

March 1. The wife of Mr. William John Galabin, printer, Ingram-ct., Fenchurch-ſtreet, a daughter.

At Blockfield (the ſeat of Lord Bagot), Lady Bagot, a daughter.

2. The wife of Charles Littledale, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, a ſon.

3. In Upper Groſvenor-ſtreet, the lady of the Hon. George Villiers, a ſon.

4. At Denham-green, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. Erſkine, of Cardroſs, a ſon.

5. At Gayfield-place, Scotland, Lady Jardine, of Applegirth, a ſon.

6. At Boſworth, co. Leiceſter, the wife of Charles Dilke, eſq. a ſon.

In Portman-ſtreet, the lady of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, bart. a daughter.

7. Mary wife of Edw. Saunders, No. 8, Angel-co. oppoſite Somerſet-houſe, Strand, two ſons and a daughter. The father is a porter, and the mother a waſherwoman.

At Shroton-houſe, co. Dorſet, the wife of G. F. Ryves, eſq. a ſon.

8. At Edinburgh, Lady Jemima Johnſton Hope, a ſon.

12. At Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Lieut.-gen. Dundas, a ſon.

The wife of Mr. Harper, farmer, at Gilmorton, near Edinburgh, two ſons and a daughter, all remarkably ſtout, and lively.

17. At Engham-houſe, Dorſet, the wife of Brigadier-general Munro, a ſon.

At Shipdham, Norfolk, the wife of the Rev. Charles Edridge, a daughter.

18. In Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Thomas Cadell, eſq. a ſon. The infant died on the 21ſt.

19. At Chipſtead-place, Kent, the wife of George Polhill, eſq. a daughter.

22. In the Hay-market, Signora Woolrich, of the Opera-houſe, a daughter.

Marriages.

LATELY, the Prince of Neufchatel (better known as General Berthier), to the Princeſs Maria-Elizabeth, daughter of Duke William of Bavaria.

At Dublin, by the Biſhop of Ferns, Alexander Perceval, eſq. of Temple-houſe, co. Sligo, to Miſs L'Eſtrange, daughter of Col. L'E. of Moyſtown.

At Dumfries, in Scotland, Alex. Maitland, eſq. in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, to Catherine, youngeſt daughter of the late David Currie, eſq. of Newland.

At Biſhopſnympton, Devon, John Halſe, eſq. aged 75, to Miſs Gregory, of Exford, in the ſame county, aged 15.

Auguſtus Bulſtrode, eſq. of the 3d Regt. of Foot, to Charlotte, youngeſt daughter of the late Nathaniel Lifter, eſq. of Armitage-park, co. Stafford, uncle to the preſent Lord Ribbleſdale.

At Lee, in Kent, Joſeph Gwilt, eſq. of Southwark, to Miſs Louiſa Brandram, daughter of Samuel B. eſq. of Lee-grove.

Philip Peſtel, eſq. of Hornſey, Middleſex, to Mrs. Godfrey, widow of John G. eſq. of Hatton-garden.

At Acomb, near York, Thomas Gajetan Ragland, eſq. to Miſs Eliza Birch, daughter of the late Samuel Ogden B. eſq. of Manchester.

J. Willis, eſq. of Upper Guildford-ſtreet, one of the commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, to the only daughter of the late Thomas Revett, eſq. of Brook-hall, Eſſex.

At St. George's Hanover-ſquare, the Rev. Dr. Hind, fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and vicar of Findon, Suſſex, to Mrs. Benwell, of Chilton Foliat, Wilts.

At

At Stepney, John Edmonſtone, eſq. purſer of his Majeſty's ſhip Ceres, to Miſs Eliz. Fenton, of Aſſembly-pl. Mile End.

March ... James Daly, eſq. of Dunſandle, co. Galway, to Maria, ſecond daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Skeffington Smyth, bart.

March 1. At Hampſtead, Middleſex, Richard Davenport, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, to Sophia, daughter of J. Longley, eſq. of Hampſtead.

At Fletton, co. Huntingdon, Edw. Picking, eſq. of the 36th Foot, to Miſs Hudſon.

Major Rohde, jun. eſq. to the eldeſt daughter of Joſeph Cotton, eſq. of Laytonſtone, Eſſex.

3. At Lewiſham, in Kent, Capt. G. C. Coffin, of the Royal Artillery, nephew of Sir Iſaac C. bart. to Miſs Larkins, daughter of the late Will. L. eſq. of Blackheath.

4. At Bathwick church, near Bath, the Rev. W. Coningham, vicar of Dunamon, and prebendary of Elphin, to Dorothea, youngeſt daughter of the late G. Maughan, eſq. of the city of York.

5. At Exeter, Lieut. Yate, of the Worceſter Militia, to the widow of the late Lieut. Evans, of the Royal Navy.

William Nicholſon, eſq. of Hull, merchant, to Catherine, ſecond daughter of W. Teale, eſq. of Cadeby-hall, near Louth.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, C. Lewis Phipps, eſq. captain in the 2nd or Queen's Dragoon-guards, to Sophia, youngeſt dau. of the late Sir J. Hales, bart.

Mr. Barney, of Farcham, Hants, to the eldeſt daughter of Henry Chads, eſq. late of Chicheſter, captain in the Royal Navy.

10. At Melton Mowbray, Tho. Walker, of Newbold-upon-Avon, co. Warwick, eſq. to Miſs Caldecott, of Melton Mowbray.

Richard Alexander Tucker, eſq. B.A. deputy-paymaſter-general of Nova Scotia, to Mary, eldeſt daughter of J. Bruere, eſq. of Craven-ſtreet, Strand.

12. John Lewis Mallet, eſq. ſecretary to the Commiſſioners for auditing Public Accounts, and ſon of the late M. Mallet du Pan, of Geneva, to Lucy ſixth daughter of C. Baring, eſq. of Exmouth, Devon.

Francis Todd, eſq. of Bread-ſtreet, to Miſs Caroline Perceval Brereton, of Clapham Riſe, Surrey.

13. At Peterſham, Surrey, Nathan Egerton Garrick, eſq. lieutenant of his Majeſty's Yeomen of the Guards, to Emma Maria, only daughter of the late Charles Vaughan Blunt, eſq.

14. Capt. Thomas James Barrow, of the Coldſtream Regiment of Foot-guards, to Fanny, youngeſt daughter of Henry Penton, eſq. late M. P. for Wincheſter.

15. James Amos, eſq. late of Madras, to Mrs. Henry Chicheley Michell, of Teignmouth-houſe, Devon.

Robert Thacker, eſq. of Cavendiſh-houſe, co. Leiceſter, to Anna, youngeſt daughter of George Brown Webb, eſq. of Hill Ridware.

16. Daniel Willink, eſq. of Amſterdam, to Anne, daughter of Thomas Latham, eſq. of Champion-hill, Camberwell, Surrey.

17. Mr. William Reynolds, of London fields, Hackney, to Miſs Mary Taylor.

18. At Charlton, Kent, John Collins, eſq. commander of the Travers Eaſt Indiaman, to Jane, daughter of J. L. Shirreff, eſq. of Deptford.

19. At Woodlands, Cornwall, Capt. Thomas Ball Sullivan, R. N. to Henrietta, youngeſt daughter of Capt. B. James, R.N.

22. Rev. Robert Henry Johnſon, rector of Winſtanſtow, and vicar of Staunton-Lacey, co. Salop, to Caroline, ſecond daughter of Sir C. W. Rous Boughton, bt. of Rous Lench, co. Worceſter.

Richard Creed, eſq. of Hans-place, to Miſs Gordon, daughter of the late Sir John B. G. of Park, in Scotland.

24. William Palmer, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Ricketts.

28. Col. Dorrien, of the Royal Regiment of Horſe-guards, to Miſs Le Clerc, of Havant, Suſſex.

Deaths.

1807. *March* ... AGED 45, Leonard Jaques, eſq. merchant, of Bombay. His death is ſincerely lamented by all his friends, and thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. He had moſt honourably acquired a handſome fortune; had arranged his affairs; and was preparing to viſit his native land; but, alas! was cut off in his prime.

June 15. In her 19th year, Caroline, fifth daughter, and, on the 9th of *January* laſt, in the 13th year of his age, Samuel, the ſixth ſon, of James Piggott Ince, eſq. of Upper Park-ſtreet, Bath.

Oct. ..... At Cape Coaſt caſtle, on the coaſt of Africa, John Swanzy, eſq. of the county of Monaghan, late M. C. and governor of James fort, Accra.

Nov. 8. At Barbados, Mr. John Haviland Groſe, ſurgeon of the Blonde frigate.

Nov. 16. At Morne-Bruce, in the iſland of Dominica, aged 18, Lieut. Thomas Newſham Chriſtian, of the 46th Foot, nephew of the Vicar-general Chriſtian, of the iſle of Man.

Dec. 15. At Memel, of a fever, Sir George Rumbold, bart.

1808. *Jan.* ..... At Tottenham, aged 86, Mrs. Martha Calvert, widow of William C. eſq.

Jan. 24. At Tormore, in the iſle of Skye, Mrs. M'Donald, widow of Capt. M'D. of the 76th Foot.

Feb. .... By ſhooting himſelf through the head with a piſtol, Capt. F. Smith, of the Royal City of Dublin Militia, quar-

tered

tered at Aughnacloy, in Ireland. By his death his brother-in-law, Lieut.-colonel Sankey, has ſucceeded to property to the amount of 1500l. a year.

At Lower St. Columb, Devon, aged 109, John Clements, a fiſherman.

At Sleaford, co. Lincoln, aged 85, Mr. William Burcham.

At Willoughton, near Gainſborough, aged 65, Mr. Ledgett, pariſh-clerk.

Aged 92, John Durance, of Lincoln, labourer.

Aged 56, Mr. John Flear, grazier, of Whiſſendine, Rutland.

At Market-Harborough, co. Leiceſter, aged 70, Mr. Beardmore, many years maſter of the Poſt-office there.

At Framlingham, Suffolk, after many years afflicting illneſs, Mrs. Pritchard, wife of John P. eſq. youngeſt daughter of the late, and ſiſter of the preſent, Sir Willoughby Aſton, bart.

At Shere, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 67, Mrs. A. Duncumb, relict of the Rev. T. D. many years rector of that pariſh.

Feb. 4. This day, a party of French priſoners, the crews of two privateers, were marched into Peterborough, on their road to Norman Croſs priſon, under an eſcort of the 17th Regiment of Foot, and were confined in a ſtable at the Angel inn in Peterborough, for that night. About 7 o'clock in the evening, Aries Simons, one of the priſoners, endeavouring to make his eſcape, was called to by the centinal on duty; but making no anſwer, and having jumped upon the railing which ſeparates the inn-yard from the adjoining one, the centinel, after having called to him again, fired at and wounded him ſo that he died about 20 minutes afterwards. The ball entered at the back, paſſed through the lungs, fractured four of the ribs, and came out at the collar-bone. On the following morning an inqueſt was held upon the body, by James Atkinſon, gent. coroner for the hundred of Neſſabargh, when, after a cloſe examination of nearly four hours, the Jury (which was a highly reſpectable one) returned a verdict of "Juſtifiable Homicide."

5. At his houſe, in St. Martin's, Canterbury, after a long and ſevere illneſs, Charles Auſtin, eſq. late ſecretary to the Britiſh Travellers Commercial Society; by whoſe indefatigable attention that Society may date its preſent unprecedented ſucceſs. He poſſeſſed talents powerful from nature, and far from being uncultivated by letters. Although ſingular in his opinions, his ſocial virtues, in all the relations of life, rendering his ſociety intereſting, his friends and relatives have much to lament in his loſs.

Aged 23, Miſs Betſy Allamand, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. Peter A. late of the Old Three Cranes, Leiceſter.

9. At her father's houſe, in Weſtmoreland-place, Bath, Miſs Gertrude-Auguſta Berguer, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. D. B. rector of Everleigh, Wilts.

10. William H. Milbourne, eſq. of Armathwaite caſtle, in Cumberland. Walking by the river ſide near his own houſe, he unfortunately ſlipped in, and, no perſon being near to give him any aſſiſtance, was drowned.

At Bexley, in Kent, aged 70, the Rev. William Green, M. A. 37 years vicar of that place, and 38 years one of the mathematical maſters of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

11. At Greenock, Mr. John M'Kellar, merchant; and, on the 22d, Margaret, his wife.

In his 60th year, the Rev. Thomas Pentycroſs, rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford, Berks.

At Lincoln, aged 45, Mr. Tho. Wright, a native of that city, and upwards of 20 years a member of the Lincoln company of comedians. During the firſt few years of his time he was prompter; but for the laſt eight years filled the office of treaſurer with the ſtricteſt integrity. He lived and died eſteemed and regretted by all who knew or had any dealings with him.

This night a wing of the houſe of Mr. Walpole, at Ladon, Herts, was blown down, and Mr. Bellis, a ſervant-maid, and a boy, were buried in the ruins. The former was dug out a corpſe; the child died the next day; and the ſervant was dangerouſly bruiſed. Mr. B. was a reſident of Hampſhire, and had only ſlept in the houſe two nights previous to the accident. The child was a nephew of Mrs. Walpole.—Inſtantly killed, by the falling of a chimney upon the roof of a houſe in Chicheſter, Mr. William Mitchell, who was ſleeping in a room beneath.—A butcher's boy, named Groves, was alſo killed by the falling of a ſtack of chimneys in the Hampſtead road.

After a lingering illneſs, deeply regretted, Mrs. Burrowes, of Green Park-place, Bath, wife of William B. eſq. ſon of the late Sir Kildare B. bart. of Gilltown, in Ireland, and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Michael Smith, bart. late Maſter of the Rolls in Ireland, and relict of the late Smith Steele, eſq. ſon of the late Sir Richard S. bart. of Hampſtead, near Dublin.

Aged 42, Miſs Aldridge, of Barton-in-the-Beans, co. Leiceſter.

12. Suddenly, at Grantham, co. Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. Beaumont Leeſon, jun. ſurgeon and apothecary; whoſe premature death will be widely felt and lamented, the extent and ſucceſs of his practice having raiſed him, as a profeſſional man, to that degree of eminence which few at his age attain. As a private character,

character, his conciliating manners and suavity of disposition had justly endeared him to all who knew him.

13. At Kelso, the Rev. Thomas Eliot, late minister of the Gospel at Cavers.

—— Wright, employed in a distillery at Cowie, in Scotland, fell into a boiling stand; seizing, however, the edge of the vessel, he prevented the boiling liquid rising higher than his shoulders, and, though dreadfully scalded, succeeded in getting out. The people of the place, instead of stripping off his cloaths, wrapped him up in them, and sent him home in a cart, a distance of four miles. The poor man lived three days in great torture, and retained his faculties to the last.—Vinegar, moderately warmed, immediately applied, in such cases, would afford relief!

At Cartside-house, in his 42d year, Col. Napier, of Milliken.

Perished, under a tent, from the inclemency of the weather, Jane Bayley, the wife of a poor razor-grinder, of Heathencote, Northamptonshire.

At Cambridge, Mr. Wilding, a student of Trinity college.

In Smith-street, Chelsea, in his 62d year, Thomas Fearne, esq. many years a clerk in the Admiralty.

14. Mrs. Doyle, of Ringsend, near Dublin. She went to that city for the purpose of purchasing a cow in Smithfield; and, returning home at night, fell into that awful and most dangerous chasm the bason, adjoining the temporary bridge near the dock, and was drowned. It is not long since the ingenious Mr. Graves, the artificial florist, and his amiable and interesting wife, were lost in the same place; and an Architect of great celebrity.

In London, in his 60th year, the Rev. Joshua Larwood, rector of Swanton Morley, Norfolk, and many years chaplain on-board the Britannia; author of "Erraticks," and several useful publications.

Aged 75, Mr. Francis Riddle, sen. of St. Philip's, Bristol.

Found dead in her room, with her cloaths much burnt, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Hatch, a Dissenting Minister of Exeter. It is supposed her gown caught fire on the preceding night, and that the smoke suffocated her, as nothing was consumed in the room.

15. In his 72d year, the Rev. James M'Millan, of Fourmerkland, minister of the Gospel at Torthorwold, in Scotland.

At Newark, Notts, the wife of Samuel Sketchley, esq. one of the aldermen of that corporation.

16. After a short indisposition, aged 47, John-Perry Dearman, of Islington, near Birmingham. The mild charities of human life, and the intelligence of an enlightened mind, were so blended in him, that it would be difficult to say whether the virtues of his heart or the excellence of his understanding predominated. In his domestic duties he was tender, endearing, and exemplary, instructing as much by the mildness and purity of his manners as by the influence of his affectionate precepts. To the poor he was a generous friend, ever ready to assist them by his counsel and charity. In the performance of his religious and social duties he was uniform and correct; and although firm in resisting the evil-doer, still he rather sought to reclaim by benevolence and mercy, than to punish and condemn. The source of his excellent virtues was Religion. In him it was amiable, unassuming, and charitable; its influence spread over his actions, and ennobled the love and respect which his friends and acquaintance bore him. He died in the prime of life; "but wisdom is the grey hair unto men, and an unspotted life is old age."

Mr. M'Donald, a quarter-master in the 2d Regiment of Dragoons, at Chichester barracks; who, in a fit of insanity, cut his throat, and stabbed himself in several parts of the body, on the 6th instant. Surgical aid was immediately procured, and hopes were entertained of his recovery; but he languished till this day, and then expired, much regretted.

Mrs. Easton, mother of Mr. E. attorney, of Bristol.

At Clifton, Mrs. Wetham, relict of the Dean of Tuam, and mother to the wife of Philip-John Miles, esq.

17. At Richmond, Surrey, the wife of Henry Veitch, esq. of Elliock, Dumfriesshire.

At Carnsalloch, in Dumfriesshire, aged 81, Mrs. Johnston.

In Kingsland-place, Thomas Jones, esq. formerly of Green-street, Enfield highway.

18. At South Shields, co. Durham, aged 43, Wm. Blackburn, esq. solicitor; a gentleman universally admired for his philanthropy, public spirit, and superior abilities; ever active in the cause of benevolence, and possessing a soul superior to worldly-minded prejudices. He cared little for the opinion of those who endeavoured to misrepresent his intentions; justice, liberality, and humanity, were alike the objects of his ambition; and to do good was to him the highest gratification. By his death the publick, but more particularly the inhabitants of his native town, have lost an almost irreparable friend and patron.

At Harwich, aged 70, Capt. John Hatton.

At his brother's house, in College cloisters, Gloucester, the Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A. vicar of Chipping Norton, Oxon.

Aged 86, Mr. W. Stephens, many years a mast-maker at Bristol.

At

At Coleorton, co. Leicester, aged 69, Mr. Thomas Wilson, formerly of the house of Gatfield and Wilson, Newgate-street, London.

Mr. William Gouthit, dryſalter, in Great Distaff-lane.

19. Isabella Drew, a young woman of Union-street, Myton, Yorkshire, standing near the chimney, with her back towards it, making pastry, her gown caught fire; and her whole dress, being entirely cotton, was almost instantly in flames. No person being present save a little girl who was not able to render any assistance, the unhappy sufferer ran into the street; whereby the flames were so much increased, that the neighbours could not come near to render her any assistance, until one of them procured a bucket of water, and threw it upon her. Medical advice was immediately obtained; but she was so shockingly burnt, that she died in about twelve hours; another martyr, in all probability, to Fashion, which has discarded the use of flannel as an article of dress among many of her young votaries. This young woman was to have been married in a few days.

At Halland, in the parish of Wootten Waven, Warwickshire, John Booth, jun.; who was found in the stable, with five or six wounds on his head, and his skull fractured, lying near to the horses heels. A Coroner's Inquest was taken, and sat the whole of Saturday and Monday, the 20th and 22d, to ascertain the cause of his death; when they returned a verdict of Wilful Murder; and, dreadful to relate! on Tuesday his brother was committed to Warwick Gaol, on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the horrid act.

Mrs. Withall, wife of the late Tho. W. esq. of Fetcham, Surrey.

After a short illness, in his 82d year, the Rev. John Barker, D.D. master of Christ's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1748, M. A. 1752; D. D. 1781. He was elected master in 1760; and served the office of vice-chancellor for that year. He also held two livings in Lincolnshire, in the gift of the Crown. His wife died the next day, in the 76th year of her age. They were a truly respectable couple; and their remains were interred in the chapel of Christ's college.

Advanced in years, Serjeant Cunningham, of Lincoln. He had been storekeeper there several years, at a depôt for arms, &c. belonging to the North Lincoln Militia. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by a detachment of the Lincoln Volunteer Infantry.

20. In Dunbar-street, Cork, Hugh Milland, esq. deputy recorder of that city, and brother-in-law of Viscount Carleton.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Richard Palmer, leaving a numerous offspring to lament him.

At Glentworth, near Gainsborough, in her 80th year, the widow of the late Mr. Osbourne, farmer and grazier.

In Upper Brook-street, Mrs. White, widow of John W. esq. of Lower Brook-street, sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.

21. At his house in Bedford-square, George Hill, esq. serjeant at law, the King's most antient Serjeant, as he was called, and as he literally was, for he was of a great age (according to the papers, 92). He married a lady who inherited a very considerable fortune on condition of her taking the name of Medlycott; but which the Serjeant would not let her use, except on occasions when it was legally necessary; he said, his father's name was Hill, and so was his, and he thought it a very good name. By her, who died a few years ago, he had two daughters; one married to Mr. Maunsell, of Northamptonshire; the other, Barbara, to William Cockayne, esq. second son of Viscount Cullen. The former died before the Serjeant, leaving only one child, a daughter. Mrs. Cockayne is living, and has ten daughters. The Serjeant had a very profound knowledge of the old Law; and there was not a case in the old Law Books which he had not in his recollection. He quitted the practice at the Bar some years ago, but continued to give opinions for several years after; indeed, he did not leave his chambers more than three or four years before his death. The Serjeant had a brother, a Clergyman, who also had only one daughter; who married Mr. Ayliffe, of Kingston-upon-Thames, by whom she had no child; and, after his death, married the Rev. G. Savage, F. A. S. vicar of that place, and rector of St. Mary Aldermary, London (see vol. LXXVII. p. 585); she is now living.

Edward Meadows, esq. of Lisson-green, Paddington.

At Atherstone, co. Warwick, John Willday, esq. banker.

22. An Inquisition was taken this day, at the King's Head, Hoxton, Surrey, on the body of James-Arnold Bedmeade, who was found dead in the Guildford Road on the preceding day. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, who was a clergyman, had been for the last six months deranged, and consequently was attended by a nurse, from whom he escaped in the evening of the 19th. He was found about nine miles from his house, having apparently been frozen to death; and it was supposed that he had not taken sustenance from the time he left his

his home. He refided recently in Glouceſter-place; and removed to Surrey for the benefit of the pure air.

Mrs. Inglis, wife of John I. eſq. of Mark-lane, Fenchurch-ſtreet.

At his lodgings in Oxford-ſtreet, aged 73, Biagio Rebecca, a celebrated artiſt.

At his houſe in High Holborn, aged 76, Francis Underwood, eſq.

Mr. John Pillings, grazier, of Bicker, near Boſton, co. Lincoln. He attended divine ſervice at the pariſh-church the day before, ſeemingly in good health.

At Shipſton-upon-Stour, co. Worceſter, Elizabeth Viſcounteſs Aſhbrook. Her Ladyſhip was married, March 9, 1766, to William Flower, the ſecond Viſcount Aſhbrook; by whom ſhe had iſſue three ſons and five daughters. The Viſcount died Auguſt 30, 1780; and her Ladyſhip re-married, Jan. 3, 1790, John Jones, D. D. Her remains were interred at Shillingford, near Faringdon, Berks.

Rev. Dr. Hayes, of Baggot-ſtreet. Having dined in company with a friend at Black Rock, near Dublin, on his way home he unluckily took the Strand as the courſe by which to return. Being dark at the time, and the tide coming in, he miſtook the uſual route, and paſſed over, ſwimming his horſe great part of the way, to the battery at the Pigeon-houſe, where he and his horſe became victims to his much-regretted imprudence.

23. This morning Mr. Taylor, wheelwright, of Brewer's-green, Weſtminſter, was found ſuſpended by a cord from a beam in his dwelling-houſe. He was cut down, and every means uſed for the reſtoration of life, but without effect. He had been obſerved to be in a low way for ſome time before.

Mrs. Williamſon, of Chapel-ſtreet, Bedford-row, widow of the late Capt. James W. of the Ganges Eaſt Indiaman.

In his 77th year, the Rev. David-Henry Durand, many years one of the miniſters of the French Church in Threadneedle-ſtr.

At her mother's houſe, in Welbeck-ſtr. Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Peacocke, wife of George P. eſq. and eldeſt daughter of the late Gen. Sir John Dalling, bart.

24. At Windſor, Mrs. Buckle, widow of the late Admiral B.

Of a decline, in his 23d year, Mr. Geo. Ball, youngeſt ſon of the late Mr. Edward B. of New Bond-ſtreet.

In the prime of life, Mr. John Lee, of the Bell inn, Briſtol.

At the manſe of Tortyburn, in Scotland, aged 84, the Rev. David Balfour.

25. At the parſonage at Algarkirk, co. Lincoln, in his 71ſt year, much and deſervedly lamented by his numerous friends, and particularly by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor, the Rev. Baſil Bury Berridge, rector and patron of Algarkirk cum Foſdyke, and prebendary of Lafford, in Lincoln cathedral.

Aged 72, Mr. William Gillſon, farmer and grazier, of Preſton, Rutland.

After a ſhort illneſs, of a malignant fever, the only daughter of Thomas Coverdale, eſq. of Judd-place Eaſt.

26. Mr. Iſaac Eyre, many years an eminent trunk-maker in Cockſpur-ſtreet.

Mr. Grant, of White-hart-yard, Drury-lane, bricklayer.

An Inqueſt was held this day, at the Globe public-houſe, South Molton-ſtreet, on the body of Mrs. Anne Deacon, who was houſekeeper to the Hon. Thomas Moreton, and had, the previous day, put an end to her exiſtence. After a full inveſtigation of the circumſtances, the following verdict was returned: "That the deceaſed was deranged in her mind, and in that ſtate had cut the principal artery of her left arm with a pair of ſciſſars, which cauſed her to bleed to death." She was near 60 years of age.

At her houſe at Shepperton, Middleſex, Mrs. Anne Horſley, ſiſter to the late Biſhop of St. Aſaph.

Mr. John Hill, miller, of Ketſby, near Louth, co. Lincoln. Having occaſion to regulate ſome part of the machinery belonging to the mill of Mr. Chriſtopher Foſter, he was caught by one of the wheels, and confined near three hours in a moſt painful ſituation; and died in conſequence of the bruiſes and injury, external and internal, he then received.

27. John Gowan, eſq. of Briſtol.

At Hampſtead, co. Middleſex, aged 78, Suſan, wife of William Shield, gent.

Aged 65, Mr. John Smetham, of Upper Shadwell, formerly of Sunderland.

After a lingering illneſs, aged 60, Rd. Weſtmacott, eſq. of Mount-ſtreet.

28. At White Roding, Eſſex, aged 78, the Rev. Sir William Cheere, bart. (ſo created July 18, 1766), which title becomes extinct. The bulk of his fortune devolves to his two nieces, the daughters of his late and only brother.

At Enfield-highway, Middleſex, aged 26, the wife of Mr. W. J. Roberts, joint proprietor of the Telegraph and other coaches from the White Horſe, Fetter-lane.

At Lowry's mill, near Bellingham, co. Northumberland, Mr. William Robley, aged upwards of 100 years, 70 of which he lived at Smaleſmouth, in the ſame neighbourhood, as a farmer and publican, and was much eſteemed in the latter character for his jokes and merry catches. He enjoyed an uninterrupted ſtate of good health till within a few weeks of his death. In one branch of his family he ſaw his children, grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, all living.

The

The wife of Mr. John Jones, of Montague parade, Briſtol.

At Liverpool, in his 71ſt year, Mr. Newman Hyde, late of Mancheſter.

Much reſpected, aged 57, Mr. Carr, merchant, of Lynn.

At Alford, Mr. Stephenſon, formerly an eminent grazier at Huttoft, Lincolnſh.

Suddenly, in his 64th year, Mr. Samuel Trotter, an eminent brewer, of Lincoln. He was ſeemingly in good health in the preceding afternoon; when, while ſitting in his chair, he was ſtruck with paralyſis; apoplexy ſoon followed, and he expired in a few hours.

29. Aged 48, Mr. John Kemp, ſchoolmaſter and ſhopkeeper at Chailey, near Lewes, Suſſex. He was ſo very corpulent as to weigh upwards of 27 ſtone, horſeman's weight.

Aged 80, Mrs. Turner, of Binbrook, widow of Mr. John T. late of Frieſton, Linc.

At Brigg, after a long illneſs, aged 78, Mr. John Kelk, ſen.

Aged 68, Captain-lieutenant James Lacey, of the South Hants Militia, in which he had ſerved 49 years.

The Rev. John Vinicombe, B. D. ſenior fellow of Pembroke college, Oxford.

Suddenly, Mr. Emerſon Tidy, of Stepney-green, Middleſex.

At Clapham, Surrey, aged 64, Mr. Henry Lafher Gardner, many years an eminent bookſeller in the Strand.

At the houſe of Patrick Colquhoun, eſq. in James-ſtreet, Buckingham-gate, Maria, eldeſt daughter of Dr. P. M. Brody, late phyſician in the iſland of Tortola.

Lately, Capt. Seacumbe, of the Glatton. He had rowed-in his barge to give aſſiſtance to Capt. Hanfield, of the gunbrig Delight, who had run a-ground on the coaſt of Calabria, in an attempt to relieve the fortreſs of Scylla. At the time of the accident ſhe was in the act of defending five Sicilian gun-boats, which were on the point of falling into the hands of the Enemy. The Delight, when a-ground, was fired on from the ſhore, and moſt of her crew killed, when ſhe was taken poſſeſſion of by the French. Capt. Seacumbe was wounded and taken priſoner, but afterwards liberated on his parole, and ſent to Meſſina, where he died of his wounds.

At his houſe in Chapel-lane, Ennis, the Rev. Dr. James Barrett, Titular Dean of Killaloe, &c.; a character of great reſpectability. For more than half a century he continued to ſhew to the world what a Clergyman ought to be, and how much real good a hearty lover of mankind may do in that ſtation. If domeſtic diſquietude annoyed any of his flock, the demon was ſubdued by the precepts he inſtilled, and the morality which he inculcated. The writhings of diſeaſe were mitigated by the balm of his divine counſels, and poverty never applied to him in vain; indeed a principal part of his life was ſedulouſly employed to diſcover the hovel of wretchedneſs, or the manſion of miſery, there to adminiſter that comfort and relief which it ſeemed to be the leading feature of his character to diſpenſe. Under his protecting influence, youth found an aſylum from vice and wretchedneſs, and was trained up in the paths of virtue and of truth. The ſhivering mendicant was prepared to meet the ſeverity of approaching Winter through his bounty and his influence: and now, alas! the tears of the ſons and daughters of Affliction, bowed down with a double weight of anguiſh, embalm his ſacred memory. Upon his deceaſe the ſhops were all cloſed, and buſineſs completely at a ſtand in Ennis, whilſt the general gloom which ſat on every countenance more forcibly pourtrayed the character of departed worth than volumes written on the ſubject could poſſibly convey. Dr. Barrett was in the 86th year of his age: 46 years of which he was the faithful paſtor of that pariſh. Though deeply converſant in the beſt ſtores of literature, innate modeſty veiled the wide range of his acquiſitions; for, humble and unaſſuming, he obtruded not his opinions with that air of authority to which their merit entitled them, but adorned juſtneſs of ſentiment by delicacy of application. Some people imagined that the Dean was poſſeſſed of money; but thoſe who thought ſo did not follow his ſteps into the manſions of miſery and diſtreſs; if they had, their coffers would be like his—deſtitute of a ſingle guinea! and—divine reflection!—their reward, like his, would be in Heaven! His remains were conveyed to Dromcliſt for interment.

At Kilham, co. York, in her 26th year, Miſs Anne Milner, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. William M. of that place.

Rev. Jonathan Ion, vicar of Skerne, Kirkburn, and Lowthorpe with Little Ruſton, all co. York.

In Eyneſbury, near St. Neot's, Hunts, aged 80, the Rev. Richard Littlehales, more than 46 years vicar of Eaton Socon, Beds, and of Glendon, Northamptonſhire.

Rev. Dr. Roberts, rector of Drewſteignton, Devon.

Rev. R. Taylor, rector of Honychurch, in Devonſhire.

At Uſinaſton, co. Pembroke, the Rev. R. Gibbon.

At Bath, the Rev. G. Harriſon Larden, of Cheſter.

At Whitchurch, the Rev. ——— Hoſkens. He had eaten his ſupper, and was remarkably cheerful, when he fell from his chair and expired.

By

By a fall from his horſe, the Rev. John Metcalfe, B. A. of Cannock, co. Stafford, and of Brazenoſe college, Oxford.

Rev. Ralph Smith, of Oakſey.

At Workingham, the Rev. John Wills, Diſſenting-miniſter.

March... At Louth, co. Lincoln, aged upwards of 70, Miſs Linton, a maiden lady.

At Lincoln, Mr. Swan, an attorney, a young gentleman of reſpectable connexions, ſevered his head from his body with a razor.

Miſs M. Heyrick, ſecond daughter of Rev. S. H. of Brampton, Northamptonſh.

In an apoplectic fit, Mr. Stokes, late of Lombard-ſtreet.

March 1. At the houſe of his grandfather, the Duke of Buccleugh, Whitehall, Lord Scott, the infant ſon of the Earl of Dalkeith. He ſickened with the meaſles at Eton ſchool, of which he died.

At Ham common, Middleſex, aged 82, the Hon. Mrs. Eſther Chetwynd, ſiſter to the late and aunt to the preſent Viſc. C.

At his apartments in Worceſter, Alexander Day Broughton, eſq. late of Betley lodge, co. Stafford.

At Gofmere, co. Herts, far advanced in years, the Rev. Thomas Dove, rector of Holwell, co. Bedford, and of Kentford cum Gazeley and Rattleſden, Suffolk, and in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Hertford.

Aged 64, the Rev. John Daniel Dreyer, of Norwich.

2. This evening, at 7 o'clock, an Inqueſt was held at the Marquis of Granby, Caſtle-ſtreet, Oxford-market, on the body of M. le Comte de Feutiere, formerly a Colonel of diſtinguiſhed merit, in the ſervice of Louis XVI. who was found dead the preceeding day, at his apartments, No. 29, in the ſame ſtreet. Agnes Laura, who attended about the perſon of the deceaſed for the laſt three weeks, depoſed, that he had been ill about a fortnight; that he was about a week confined to his room; but on Monday, Feb. 29, finding himſelf ſomewhat better than he had been, he gave the witneſs permiſſion to go home to her family until the following afternoon. She did ſo; and, upon her return, found the door faſtened; ſhe knocked and called repeatedly, but received no anſwer. By the advice of the landlady of the houſe, ſhe brought the Marquis de Fitz-James, an intimate friend of the deceaſed, to the houſe. He ſent for a ſmith, and had the door broken open. The deceaſed was then ſeen with his cloaths on, ſitting up in his chair, with his head reſting on one ſhoulder. His hand and ſtomach were warm. Sticks were laid in the grate for lighting a fire, but it was not lighted; a mould-candle was found to be burnt out, as it ſtood upon the hearth. There was no appearance of violence whatever, by which the cauſe of death could be even ſurmiſed. Nicholas Daniel, a Frenchman, and J. Homer, the landlord of the houſe in which the deceaſed had lodged, corroborated the teſtimony of the former witneſs. Verdict, Died by the Viſitation of God.

In South-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare, James Colquhoun, eſq. merchant; a gentleman of the ſtricteſt integrity, and of unbounded, unoſtentatious benevolence.

Aged 37, Mr. Edward Glanville, of Delahaye-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

3. At Kittery court, near Dartmouth, in his 78th year, the Rev. Tho. Fowner, M. A. prebendary of Wells, and upwards of 53 years the exemplary and conſcientious vicar of Brixham, Devon.

At Clifton, the eldeſt daughter of Sir Alexander Gordon.

At Mount Pleaſant, near Reading, Berks, the wife of Thomas Ovey, eſq.

At Croydon, Surrey, in his 89th year, Michael Cope Hopton, eſq.

At Beauregard, in the iſland of Guernſey, aged 85, Peter Dobree, eſq. the oldeſt member of the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, having been a ſubſcriber thereto upwards of 60 years.

4. ——— Mills, a carman. While delivering ſugar in Thames-ſtreet, a hogſhead ſlipped from the ſlings, fell on him, and killed him inſtantly.

At Kew, Iſaac Saportas, eſq.

Mr. Thomas Hathaway, a reſpectable farmer, of Weſterleigh, co. Glouceſter.

Thomas Boultbee, eſq. of Chetwynd-end, in Shropſhire.

5. In Glouceſter-place, Portman-ſquare, Lady Martin, relict of Sir Henry M. bart. late comptroller of the Navy.

Burnt to death, at the houſe of her aunt, in Hampſtead road, a young lady named Sefton. She was ſitting alone, in the back parlour, waiting the return of a lodger, when the fire caught her dreſs, it is ſuppoſed, while dozing. Her ſhrieks alarmed her aunt, who had retired; but, on coming to her relief, ſhe found her inſenſible, and ſhe expired before medical aid could be procured.

6. At his houſe in Park-lane, George Damer, Earl of Dorcheſter, Viſcount Milton, Baron Milton of Milton Abbey, in Dorſetſhire, and Baron Milton of Shronehill, in Ireland, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Dorſet, and a privy counſellor in Ireland. His Lordſhip was born March 28, 1746, the ſecond ſon of Joſeph firſt Earl of Dorcheſter, by the Lady Caroline, only daughter of Lionel Duke of Dorſet; and ſucceeded to the earldom on his father's deceaſe, in 1798, his elder brother, John, having died iſſueleſs in 1776. The Earl leaving no iſſue, the titles of Earl of Dorcheſter, Viſcount Milton,

Milton, and Baron Milton of Milton Abbey, become extinct, as alſo the honour of Baron Milton of Shrone-hill in Ireland, being the eighth Iriſh peerage which has become extinct ſince the Union. His Lordſhip was ſecretary to Earl Fitzwilliam in Ireland; and enjoyed in an eminent degree the private friendſhip of their Majeſties. He is ſucceeded in the eſtates by his only ſiſter, the Lady Caroline Damer; on whoſe deceaſe they devolve to the Earl of Portarlington, whoſe grandmother, Mary Damer, Viſcounteſs Carlow, was ſiſter to the firſt Lord Dorcheſter.

In Sloane-ſquare, aged 19, the wife of D. French, eſq. barriſter; and, on the ſame day, Francis, their ſon, aged 11 months.

7. Suddenly, Sir Giles Rooke, knt. one of the juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas; a profound lawyer, and much reſpected. He had long been in an ill ſtate of health.

8. In Dover-place, Kent-road, Mr. Rt. Hill, of Southwark, ſalter.

In Groſvenor-ſquare, aged 82, the widow of the late Charles Allanſon, eſq. of Branham Biggin, co. York, and daughter of the late William Aiſlabie, eſq. of Studley Royal, in the ſame county.

9. In child-bed, the wife of Mr. Pace, miller, of Cuckfield, Suſſex.

10. At Arkindale, co. York, in his 45th year, after much illneſs, Anthony Watſon, agent, and one of the Society of Friends.

Mr. Lowe, of Covent-garden, diſtiller and wine-merchant. He dropped down in the bar of the New York coffee-houſe, and inſtantly expired.

At his lodgings in Bath, Wm. Siddons, eſq. huſband of the juſtly-celebrated Actreſs, who was performing at Edinburgh at the time. Though long an invalid, his diſſolution may be ſaid to have been ſudden, as he had paſſed the preceding evening with a circle of friends in his uſual ſocial and pleaſant manner, and ſeemingly in better health than he had long before enjoyed. He has left three children: a daughter, a ſon in the Eaſt Indies, and Mr. H. Siddons, of Drury-lane theatre; and has bequeathed 4000l. to the former, and the bulk of his fortune to his wife, probably becauſe, as it was acquired by her labours, he conſidered her as beſt entitled to it.

11. In Angel-court, Throgmorton-ſtr. L. B. Cohen, eſq. merchant.

In Upper Berkeley-ſtreet, after a lingering illneſs, the Hon. Emma Cartwright, wife of William Ralph C. eſq. of Aynhoe, co. Northampton.

Aged 89, Lady Gordon, relict of Sir Robert G. of Gordonſtown, in Scotland.

12. George Gregory, D. D. F. S. A. domeſtic chaplain to the Biſhop of Landaff, prebendary of St. Paul's, vicar of Weſt Ham, lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate, and ſome time preacher at the Foundling Hoſpital; who, by his learning and induſtry, had acquired much celebrity. His firſt publication, a volume of "Eſſays, hiſtorical and moral, 1785," was anonymous; but, being favourably received, he acknowledged them in a ſecond edition. To a volume of Sermons, 1787, are prefixed "Thoughts on the Compoſition and Delivery of a Sermon." In 1788 he publiſhed a "Tranſlation of Biſhop Lowth's Lectures on the Poetry of the Hebrews," 2 vols. 8vo; a "Life of Thomas Chatterton, with Criticiſms on his Genius and Writings, and a conciſe View of the Controverſy concerning Rowley's Poems, 1789," 8vo; a reviſed edition of Dr. Hawkeſworth's Telemachus, with a new Life of Fenelon, 1795, in 2 vols. 4to; a Continuation of Hume's Hiſtory of England, 1795, 8vo; "The Œconomy of Nature explained and illuſtrated, on the Principles of modern Philoſophy," 1796, 3 vols. 8vo; "Leſſons, aſtronomical and philoſophical, for the Inſtruction of Britiſh Youth, 1797," 12mo; "The Elements of a polite Education, carefully ſelected from the Letters of Lord Cheſterfield to his Son, 1801," 12mo. For many years he had been an active and zealous friend to the Royal Humane Society. He preached an excellent Sermon at their Anniverſary in 1797 (LXVII. 660) on the prevention of Suicide; volunteered his ſervices as a ſteward in 1805; and in 1807 gave the uſe of Weſt Ham church, when Mr. Yates re-preached the Anniverſary Sermon, noticed in p. 139. He excelled in a knowledge of Mechanicks; and was an extremely uſeful member of the ſeveral Committees of the Humane Society, which at various times have been appointed to determine the prizes awarded to the inventors of the beſt mode of preſerving the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners. On the death of Dr. Kippis, he engaged with the Bookſellers to proceed with the "Biographia Britannica;" but a variety of circumſtances prevented its progreſs, till at length the ſixth volume (to which Dr. Gregory had written a Preface) was unfortunately conſumed (p. 99). He was for ſeveral years the conductor of the "New Annual Regiſter," on principles oppoſite to that publiſhed by Mr. Dodſley; which, during the adminiſtration of Mr. Addington, he had the addreſs to change to a miniſterial work; a circumſtance by which, it is ſuppoſed, he obtained the vicarage of Weſt Ham, where he has ſince reſided, as a reſpectable pariſh prieſt, without any extraordinary exertion of literary talent beyond that of editing a new "Cyclopædia;" for which, by his original courſe of ſtudy, he was well qualified, and in which ſuch articles as are original are entitled to commendation.

13. Sud-

13. Suddenly, Chriſtian VII. King of Denmark, brother-in-law of our revered King, having married, in 1766, the Princeſs Carolina-Matilda, whoſe unfortunate hiſtory, generally attributed to the enmity of her Step-mother and the weakneſs of her Royal Huſband, has been long a ſubject of regret in this country. The Crown Prince was proclaimed on the 16th, by the title of Frederick the VIth.

In Bond-ſtreet, John Pybus, eſq. an eminent banker, and amiable and accompliſhed man. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards traveled all over the Continent, and cultivated his love of the Fine Arts with great aſſiduity. He has left a widow and four children. Mrs. Pybus is the youngeſt daughter of the late A. M'Donnell, eſq. linen-merchant, of the Linen-hall at Dublin.

In his 83d year, Thomas Cater, eſq. of Bread-ſtreet, Cheapſide, father of the Worſhipful Company of Apothecaries.

14. In Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, in his 76th year, the Rev. Philip Du Val, D.D. F.R. and A.SS. one of the canons of Windſor, and vicar of Twickenham, Middleſex. He was many years ſecretary, treaſurer, and domeſtic chaplain to his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, and ſome time preceptor to the preſent Duke. He married, 1772, Anna, daughter of the late Dr. William George, provoſt of King's college, Cambridge, by whom he had no iſſue.

In Portland-place, Lady Sheridan.

At his ſeat, Lady-place, Hurley, Berks, in conſequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he was ſeized on the 12th, Guſtavus Adolphus Kempenfelt, eſq. the only ſurviving brother of the late unfortunate Rear-admiral K. who loſt his life in the Royal George, at Spithead, in 1782. He preſerved all his mental faculties to the laſt, although arrived at the age of 87. He was many years a vice-preſident and a warm friend of the Royal Humane Society; to which, by his laſt will, he has given 1000l.; and the like ſum to the Marine Society, and to ſome other public Charities. Dying a bachelor, his eſtates and reſidue of his perſonal property devolve to his neareſt relation, Rd. Troughton, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe, London.

15. The wife of Joſeph Wright, eſq. of Chace ſide, Enfield, Middleſex.

In the palace at Hampton Court, aged 74, the Hon. Jane Carey, daughter of Lucius-Charles fixth Viſcount Falkland.

16. Near Uxbridge, the Rev. James Palmer, M.A. of Oriel college, Oxford. He was killed on the ſpot, by a fall from his horſe. He was a man who poſſeſſed a mind highly liberal, an underſtanding well cultivated, and manners extremely prepoſſeſſing. A ſtrict attention to his clerical duties marked moſt ſtrongly the conſcientious principles upon which he uniformly acted.

In his 69th year, Joſeph Bonomi, eſq. the artiſt, and an aſſociate of the Royal Academy; who was particularly diſtinguiſhed for his architectural knowledge and genius. He was a native of Italy, but had been long in this country.

At Kennington, after a lingering illneſs, Henry Shepherd, eſq. many years a member of the Common Council; till in 1796 he was elected water-bailiff of the City of London.

17. At Shute-houſe, Devon, aged 20, Sophia-Anne, the lady of Sir Wm. Pole, bart. only daugh. of George Templer, eſq.

——— Byers, a ſhipwright in the dock-yard at Portſmouth. He was married in the morning, and died ſuddenly in the courſe of the night.

18. In Great Cumberland-ſtreet, the relict of the late Charles Watkins Meyſey, eſq. of Shakenhurſt, co. Worceſter.

At Stockwell, Surrey, of an apoplectic ſtroke, the wife of Mr. John Ogdin, of Upper Thames-ſtreet.

19. Mr. Philip Barton, of the Strand.

At the houſe of her ſon, in Ely-place, Holborn, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Mills, vicar of Hillingdon, Middleſex.

20. At Pentonville, aged 64, Mr. Nich. Gainsford, of Holborn-bridge, cheeſemong.

21. At Portſmouth, aged about 40, T. Collier, eſq. purſer in the Royal Navy. Seized with a ſudden indiſpoſition, while walking down St. Mary's-ſtreet, he fell, and inſtantly expired.

22. In his 71ſt year, Edward Phillipps, eſq. of Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row; who was born and had reſided all his life in the ſame ſtreet.

23. In Little Dean's yard, Weſtminſter, the Rev. Dr. Smith, one of the prebends of Weſtminſter, and (after the reſignation of Dr. Markham) many years head maſter of Weſtminſter ſchool.

24. Charles Glendening, eſq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, Portland-place.

26. Suddenly, at Twickenham, Middleſex, by the burſting of an artery of the lungs, aged 62, Mrs. Mary Collins.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from February 23, to March 22, 1796.

Chriſtened.		Buried.					
Males - 798	1546	Males - 986	1882	Between	2 and 5	228	50 and 60 173
Females - 748		Females - 896			5 and 10	71	60 and 70 152
Whereof have died under 2 years old			538		10 and 20	56	70 and 80 138
Peck Loaf 8s. 8d. 3s. 9d. 2s. 10d. 3s. 10.					20 and 30	124	80 and 90 64
Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per buſhel; 4d. ½ per pound.					30 and 40	171	90 and 100 3
					40 and 50	164	

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending March 19, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	74	6	00	0	40	8	36	8	58	8
Surrey	74	0	48	0	49	8	38	0	55	9
Hertford	68	0	43	0	43	10	33	10	49	9
Bedford	67	6	46	10	42	2	33	7	55	2
Huntingd.	64	5	00	0	42	8	30	8	55	7
Northam.	64	8	44	0	38	8	31	10	55	6
Rutland	72	3	00	0	42	0	32	7	64	9
Leicester	69	7	44	3	37	10	29	11	51	3
Nottingh.	73	6	45	0	44	10	31	8	59	8
Derby	77	0	00	0	46	4	33	2	60	3
Stafford	71	11	00	0	41	1	32	1	60	11
Salop	68	7	52	8	37	1	31	8	65	9
Hereford	64	8	41	6	33	2	32	2	55	11
Worcester	65	6	00	0	36	11	35	1	51	1
Warwick	72	4	00	0	40	10	35	4	56	11
Wilts	67	0	00	0	36	0	32	6	60	8
Berks	73	6	00	0	38	10	34	2	57	0
Oxford	68	0	00	0	36	6	31	9	51	7
Bucks	71	6	00	0	39	11	35	1	52	6
Brecon	64	0	44	9	32	0	24	0	00	0
Montgo.	68	9	00	0	30	7	33	4	00	0
Radnor	62	2	00	0	32	0	28	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

69	8	48	3	38	10	30	8	56	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

59	7	42	8	37	2	32	2	62	10

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats.		Beans.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	72	4	46	0	44	0	37	9	51	0
Kent	70	9	47	0	48	0	35	6	54	9
Sussex	67	0	00	0	42	0	32	4	00	0
Suffolk	67	10	48	0	41	7	34	1	51	4
Cambrid.	64	0	48	0	41	6	27	4	51	9
Norfolk	65	6	46	0	38	5	32	5	51	4
Lincoln	68	6	51	1	42	2	29	5	58	9
York	69	0	00	0	40	9	30	0	59	11
Durham	70	3	00	0	41	5	29	10	00	0
Northum.	63	1	51	0	41	4	33	11	00	0
Cumber.	74	6	59	8	40	10	31	9	00	0
Westmor.	77	9	62	0	38	0	32	6	00	0
Lancaster	78	8	00	0	41	3	29	9	59	2
Chester	67	11	00	0	41	10	30	3	00	0
Flint	74	11	00	0	40	7	28	10	00	0
Denbigh	77	11	00	0	42	4	27	2	00	0
Anglesea	68	0	00	0	36	0	25	0	00	0
Carnarvon	78	4	00	0	39	0	25	0	00	0
Merioneth	71	0	00	0	37	8	24	8	00	0
Cardigan	72	0	00	0	36	0	00	0	00	0
Pembroke	62	2	00	0	33	7	22	0	00	0
Carmarth.	70	10	00	0	34	8	22	0	00	0
Glamorg.	70	1	00	0	40	0	24	0	00	0
Gloucest.	68	9	00	0	36	3	33	9	55	10
Somerset	70	9	00	0	34	9	26	6	53	8
Monmo.	68	0	00	0	34	4	00	0	00	0
Devon	68	1	00	0	34	0	26	4	00	0
Cornwall	69	0	00	0	35	1	34	5	00	0
Dorset	66	2	00	0	34	8	28	9	00	0
Hants	67	5	00	0	38	4	31	7	09	0

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain.

Wheat.		Rye.		Barley		Oats		Beans		Peafe.		Oatmeal.		Beer or Big.
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
69	11	49	6	39	1	29	7	55	4	93	1	41	9	

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 28:

Fine 60s.—Seconds 50s. to 55s.—Fine Pollard 28s. to 32s.—Bran 12s. to 14s.

Return of Flour, March 12 to March 18, from the Cocket Office:
Total 19,805 Sacks. Average 59s. 8½d. 8½d. lower than the laft Return.

Return of WHEAT, March 14 to March 19, agreeably to the new Act:
Total 5030 Quarters. Average 70s. 3½d. 2s. 0½d. lower than the laft Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, March 19, 44s. 8d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending March. 23, is 84s. 1¾d. per Cwt. exclufive of the Duty of Cuftoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.
Suffex Ditto	4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.	Suffex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 15s.
Eflex Ditto	4l. 15s. to 5l. 12s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 28:

St. James's—Hay	4l.	4s.	od.	to	6l.	6s. od.	Average	5l.	5s.	od.
Straw	2l.	8s.	od.	to	2l.	11s. od.	Average	2l.	9s.	6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	4l.	10s.	od.	to	6l.	10s. od.	Average	5l.	10s.	0d.
Clover	6l.	0s.	od.	to	7l.	0s. od.	Average	6l.	10s.	0d.
Straw	2l.	4s.	od.	to	2l.	14s. od.	Average	2l.	9s.	od.

SMITHFIELD, March 28. To fink the offal—per ftone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. od. to 0s. 0.
Veal	4s. 8d. to 6s. od.	Beafts 1900. Sheep and Lambs 17,500.	

COALS, March 23; Newcaftle 52s. od. to 65s. Sunderland 00s. to 00s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow, 106s. Mottled, 116s. Curd, 120s. CANDLES, 13c. Moulds 14s.

TALLOW, per ftone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 11d. Clare Market 4s. 11½d. Whitechapel 4s. 11d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH 1808.

Days	Bank Stock.	3perCt. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Conf.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 perCt	Imp. 3perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	Sunday																	
29	232	64⅛	63⅞ a ½	88	97⅛	——	18¾	172½	1 a 3d	1 a 2d	——	64⅛	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Full Money
1	231½	64⅜	64 a 63⅞	88	97⅛	——	18⅝	173	2 a 3d	1 a 2d	——	64⅜	——	——	96	63¾	21 0 0	Ditto
2	holiday																	
3	231½	64⅜	63⅞ a 64	82½	97⅜	——	18⅝	172¾	5 a 3d	2d par	——	64⅛	63¾	——	95⅞	63⅝	21 0 0	Ditto
4	231½	64⅜	64 a 63⅞	shut	97½	100⅞	18½	173½	3 a 4d	2 a 1d	——	64⅜	——	——	——	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
5	232½	shut	64⅛ a 64	shut	97¾	shut	18¾	shut	2 a 3d	1d par		shut	——	——	95⅝	63¾	21 0 0	Ditto
6	Sunday																	
7	232½	shut	64⅛	shut	97⅞	shut	shut	shut	2 a 3d	1d par	——	shut	——	——	——	——	21 0 0	Ditto
8	shut	shut	63⅞ a 64	shut	97½	shut	shut	173	3 a 4d	1 a 5p	——	shut	——	——	95¾	63⅝	21 0 0	2perCt. disc.
9	232½	shut	63⅞ a 64	shut	97	shut	shut	172½	4 a 3d	4 a 6p	——	shut	64	——	shut	63½	21 0 0	Ditto
10	shut	shut	64 a 63⅞	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	shut	2 a 3d	6 a 3p	——	shut	63¾	——	shut	63⅝	21 0 0	Ditto
11	shut	shut	64⅛	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	172	2 a 3d	4 a 2p	——	shut	64	——	shut	63⅞	21 0 0	Ditto
12	shut	shut	64⅛	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	3 a 2d	1d 1p	——	shut	——	——	shut	——	21 0 0	Ditto
13	Sunday																	
14	shut	shut	64⅛	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	shu	1 a 2d	1 a 4p	——	shut	63⅞	——	shut	63⅞	21 9 0	Ditto
15	shut	shut	64	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	shut	par 1d	5 a 3p	——	shut	64	——	shut	63⅞	21 0 0	Ditto
16	232⅛	shut	64⅛	shut	96½	shut	shut	shut	1d	3 a 4p	——	shut	64	——	shut	63⅞	21 0 0	Ditto
17	232½	shut	64⅛	shut	96⅜	shut	shut	shut	par 1d	3 a 4p	——	shut	63⅞	——	shut	——	21 0 0	Ditto
18	shut	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	96⅜	shut	shut	shut	1d par	3 a 4p	——	shut	——	——	shut	64	21 0 0	Ditto
19	shut	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	96⅜	shut	shut	shut	1d par	3 a 5p	——	shut	——	——	shut	——	21 0 0	Ditto
20	Sunday																	
21	shut	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	96⅞	shut	shut	shut	1d	3 a 4p	69⅛	shut	——	——	shut	64	21 0 0	Ditto
22	233	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	96⅝	shut	shut	shut	2 a 1d	3 a 5p	——	shut	——	——	shut	——	21 0 0	Ditto
23	233	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2d	3 a 5p	——	shut	——	——	shut	64¼	21 0 0	Ditto
24	233	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	par 1d	2 a 4p	——	shut	——	——	shut	——	21 0 0	Ditto
25	holiday																	
26	233	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2d	4 a 2p	——	shut	——	——	shut	64⅛	21 0 0	Ditto
27	Sunday																	
28	shut	shut	64⅛ a ⅜	shut	97	shut	shut	shut	1 a 2d	1 a 3p	——	shut	——	——	shut	——	21 0 0	Ditto

From March 5 Bank Stock sold as above, with the dividend at opening.

[Printed by NICHOLS and SON, Red-Lion-Passage.] SIR JAMES BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn, 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket.